

THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

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Published by the
State Department
of
Archives and History

Vol. 17

Nos. 1 & 2

SPRING AND SUMMER ISSUE
1955

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FOREWORD

The present issue of the Quarterly, Volume 17, Numbers 1 and 2, is the first issue under the new administration of the present Editor. Mrs. Owen, who served as Director of the Department from March, 1920, until her retirement March 1, 1955, edited the first sixteen volumes. Subsequent numbers of the Quarterly will be distributed as promptly as possible.

Peter A. Brannon

March 31, 1955

Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to extreme fading and bleed-through. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs or sections, with some lines being more distinct than others. A vertical line is visible on the right side of the page, possibly indicating a margin or a page fold.

THE
AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
SAMUEL FORWOOD*

FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

Contributed by Doy L. McCall, Monroeville, Ala.

*Col. Forwood who settled in Clarke County in 1828, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. D. L. McCall, living at the present time at Monroeville.

H A R F O R D D E M O C R A T

BEL AIR, MARYLAND.

Friday Morning, May 11th, 1888.

A N

A U T O B I O G R A P H I C A L S K E T C H

OF SAMUEL FORWOOD,

A Native of Harford County, Md., now a Resident of Gosport, Ala.
Written for Preservation in the Archives of the Harford Historical Society.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY APRIL 28, 1888.

My name is Samuel Forwood. I was born May 7th, 1799, at my father's residence, on Deer Creek, on the plantation called "Spittle Craft," in Harford county, Maryland. My present residence is Gosport, Clarke county, Alabama. My father's name was John Forwood. He was born in Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, five miles north of the city of Wilmington, on April 1st, 1762. My mother's name was Hannah Forwood, a daughter of Samuel Forwood, a first cousin to my father. She was born October 6th, 1767, in Harford county, Maryland, on Deer Creek, about 6 miles east of Bel Air.

My grandfather, my father's father, was William Forwood, of New Castle county, State of Delaware. My grandfather on my mother's side was Samuel Forwood, of Harford county, State of Maryland. My grandfather, William Forwood, was born in 1723 and died in 1814, age 91 years. His wife, Sarah Clarke (or Clark) was born in 1731. I have not got the date of her decease. They were buried in a cemetery near where they resided. Of my grandfather, Samuel Forwood, and his wife, I have no date of their decease.

My mother died May 4th, 1829. My father died May 22d, 1835. They were married March 14th, 1785. They had fourteen children, ten of whom were raised to manhood and womanhood, seven of whom were boys, and three girls. Their names were Elizabeth, Wm., Robert, Jacob, Parker, Samuel, Jno., Mary, Julia Ann and Amor Tally, born in the order named. All married and left children except Amor.

I have been twice married. My first wife was Rachel Cooper Stump, daughter of William and Duckett Stump, of Harford county, near Darlington, Maryland. We were married at her father's residence, by the Rev. Wm. Stephenson, a Methodist minister, on April 6th, 1828. She died February 19, 1830, leaving an infant son, about three weeks old, who was raised by a foster mother, Mrs. Lavenia Johnson (daughter of Wm. Michael, wife of John Johnson), until about one year old. Afterwards his grandmother, Duckett Stump, took the charge of him. He is now Dr. William Stump Forwood, of Darlington, Harford county, Maryland.

In the fall of _____ the death of my wife, I returned _____, where I had previously resided _____ to 1828. I remained a widower _____ 1834. I was then married to _____ Martha Jane Morriss, of Clarke _____ April 3, at her mother's resident _____ Hamilton.

My wife's father _____ a native of North Carolina. Alabama when she was quite young _____ other was Elizabeth Armistead Carolina, a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who, at the age of 17 years, the battle of Monmouth with Gen. _____ gton, and received a pension of \$4. a year up to his decease, in 1842. He was wealthy, owning lands and negroes. He was buried at his late residence, in Clarke county, Ala. (Manuscript Mutilated)

My wife's father was supposed to have been killed by Indians, when passing through the Creek Nation. She had two brothers and one sister. Her sister, Rebecca, married Thomas Boroughs. Both are deceased. They left seven children. Two of their sons are physicians. Her brothers are also dead. Like myself, she is the only living representative of her generation.

I have stated that I had but one child by my first marriage, who is now, I am proud to say, your worthy fellow-citizen, of my old county, Harford, Dr. Wm. Stump Forwood. By my second marriage we have had ten children; only one daughter, the eldest, and she was accidentally killed while playing with her little brother, by a cotton bale falling upon her, when she was nine years old. We now have living four sons, all grown men, i.e., Henry Hays Forwood, born November 8, 1842; Samuel Henderson Forwood, born April 2, 1849. These were named for my two best friends, Col. H. H. B. Hays and William Henderson, late of Ala-

bama, (both natives of Harford Co., Md.) The other two, Walter (born August 29, 1852,) and Franklin Pierce Forwood (born May 9, 1855,) were respectively named for Judge Walter Forwood, of Pittsburg, and President Pierce.

I sent all my children to good local teachers in this county, (Clarke,) and also sent Samuel and Walter to Summerfield Institute, near Selma, in Dallas Co., Ala. I sent Franklin to Howard College at Marion, Perry Co., Ala. Walter also graduated at the Commercial College in New Orleans. He is now Feb. 1888, residing in New Mexico.

In my early life school teachers were of a common order, and were called "old field teachers," (probably from the location of their school houses.) When about six years old I was sent to school. The first teacher was John McLaughlin; the second, Edward Boarman; third, Vincent Hackett; fourth, Benj. McClaskey; fifth, John Fisher; sixth, Simon Gillispie; seventh, Vincent Hackett, again; eighth, Jacob Forwood, (my mother's brother); ninth, Samuel W. Lee, who boarded at my father's. He was the father of Josiah Lee, who was afterwards a successful banker in Baltimore; and lastly, the tenth, Michael McLaughlin, who was a fine penman. Of these numerous teachers, I considered Fisher, Gillispie and Lee the best. The different locations of the schools were at the Union Cross Roads, the Trappe, Boarman's, Forwood's, Pyle's and Wm. Smithson's. Some of the pupils at the Union Cross Roads were the Scarboroughs, McCauslands, Silvers, Nevels, Lindsays, Montgomerys, Days, Coopers, Cavenders, Gailbreaths, Coxes, Barclays and Fosters; at the Trappe, Joseph Davis' children, Thomas Chew's, Joseph Hopkins', Robert Gover's, James Lee's, Bond's and many others that I have not named. At Boarman's were Benjamin Boarman, Robert, Edward, Louisa and Kittie Boarman, John Bennett and Austin Wheeler, Henry Wheeler, Christian Wheeler, Elizabeth Gover and others; at Pyle's, Ralph Pyle, of Wm., several of John and Isaac Pyle's children, Heaps', Ward's, and others; at Smithson's, William Smithson's children, Boarman's, Morgan's, Johnson's, Wheeler's, Green's and others, some thirty in all in each school.

I was raised on a farm in Harford county, Maryland, and during the time I was not at school, worked at the various work incident to farming, at my father's, attending to business for him constantly until the winter of 1824. In that winter George S. Rigdon, a first cousin, and myself concluded to look at what was then called the "far West," and

pay a visit to relatives there, and prospect the country in the State of Ohio. We started on horse-back, in the winter of 1824, as just stated. The weather was very cold. We took what was then called the Pennsylvania turnpike road, via Carlisle and Chambersburg, and crossed the Allegheny Mountains while it was raining on the east and snowing on the west side. We arrived at our aunt's, Mrs. Mary Preston's residence about Christmas. She resided near Pittsburg, in Washington county, Pa. We traveled at the rate of 40 miles per day, and stood the journey finely.

While there we visited Pittsburg, seeing the nail, glass and cotton factories; also visited Allegheny town, where the penitentiary was situated. At that time there was a heavy snow on the ground, and the snow was blackened with the soot from the chimneys of the various factories. I noticed many ladies wearing veils, to keep the black soot from their faces, as I was informed.

We remained at our aunt's several days, and one of their sons, John Preston, joined us when we left for Ohio. We went through some portion of West Virginia, and crossed the Ohio River at Stubenville; thence down the river to Belle Air, and thence by Mt. Pleasant and Barnesville. There we tarried some time with several of our cousins residing there. From there we went to Senacaville, and visited cousin Eli Rigdon, who was living there, and teaching school. Thence we went to Zanesville on the Muskingum river, and to Irville, where Mr. Coulter resided, within six miles of Columbus. His wife was a Preston, and a cousin of ours. We staid there some days. One of my cousins, Samuel F. Preston, was anxious for me to settle on a tract of land near him, but, owing to the condition of the country; no facilities for transportation of crops; wheat selling at 12½ cents and corn at 6¼ cents per bushel, I had no fancy for it. We returned home by way of the U. S. turnpike, (or "National Road,") by Fredericktown and Baltimore; arriving home in February, 1825, and there remaining until the fall of that year.

Wm. S. Hays, who was about my age, and a neighbor and friend of mine, married a lady of Newark, New Jersey, and had made arrangements to move with team, and fifteen or more negroes to Claiborne, Alabama, and proposed to me to accompany him, offering to pay all of my traveling expenses, and to give me at the rate of \$200. a year for attending to his business. I readily agreed to accept the offer, and, in the latter part of October, we started on our long journey. At the same time Goldsmith and Henry G. Davis, with team and negroes also, joined

our company, and a Mr. Downer, also with team and negroes, fell in with us. Mr. Hays sent his wife and a Miss Robinson out by sea, and at Petersburg, Virginia, he left us and proceeded on horse-back.

We arrived safely at Claiborne, Alabama, on the 16th December, 1825, after fifty days travel. We found Mr. Hays, his wife, and Miss Robinson, all there, at the residence of Col. H. H. B. Hays, a brother of Wm. S. Hays, where we were received and treated with the utmost kindness, as were also the Messrs. Davis. After fixing up Wm. S. Hays on a farm, 10 miles north of Claiborne, on the Alabama river, I engaged with Col. Hays as clerk in his store until June, I then took a portion of his goods and set up a store on the west side of Alabama river, at a place called Honey Hill, at which place a postoffice was established, and I was appointed postmaster. I boarded with a very good man, Silas Bryan, and did a very good business up to January 1st, 1828. I then settled up satisfactorily with Col. Hays, and engaged passage at Mobile, on schooner "New York," for Baltimore. I brought with me Charles Hays, a son of Col. Hays, seven years old; also brought a step-son of Wm. Henderson's, Julius A. Wood, both of whom were put to school with Rev. Reuben H. Davis, at the Bel Air Academy. We landed in Baltimore in February, 1828, after a voyage of twelve days rough sailing, and reached Bel Air in a few days after. In the following April, I was married, as previously mentioned. We lived with my father until January 1st, 1829, and then settled on a farm, given me by my father, about half a mile from the old homestead, where I remained until the death of my wife, February, 1830. After the death of my wife, Rachel, I broke up housekeeping and lived with my father. My mother had died in 1829. My youngest sister, Julia, was keeping house for my father.

I remained there until the fall of 1830, when Col. H. H. B. Hays, of Ala., for whom I had formerly done business, while on his way to New York to purchase a stock of goods, stopped at my father's to see me, and proposed to me to go with him and join him in business. I felt desolate after losing my wife, and was ready and anxious to go, and therefore at once accepted his proposition. We went by stage-coach by way of Conowingo, Oxford, and West Chester to Philadelphia; thence by steamboat to Princeton, and railroad to New York. We there made our purchases, shipped them, and took passage on ship "Exito" for Mobile, Alabama. After a pleasant passage of eighteen days, we arrived in Mobile, in November, 1830, and shipped by an Alabama river steamboat to Claiborne. I rented a store house at Suggsville, in Clark Co., from John

Campbell, and boarded with him. The firm name of the Suggsville store was "Forwood & Hays," and the store at Claiborne was in the name of "Hays & Dupree." Our business was very satisfactory. John L. Bryan, son of Silas Bryan, was my clerk, and was popular with my customers.

During the summer I bought the estate of Col. Thomas Wiggins, now known as Gosport Landing, on the Alabama river, five miles below Claiborne, and the firm of Forwood & Hays dissolved by consent, and satisfactorily.

Julius A. Wood had returned to Alabama with me, had become of age, and had received his portion of his father's estate from Col. Hays, the executor of said estate, and at the desire of his step-father, Mr. Wm. Henderson, we became partners and established a store in the name of "Forwood & Wood," at Gosport. A postoffice was also established there at the same time, and I was appointed postmaster, when Wm. T. Barry (?) was the Postmaster-General. At the end year 1832, Wood married and sold his interest out to me, which I carried on until 1839. I then took J. A. Flemming in as a partner, and at the end of the year sold out to him. He managed badly, and I lost largely by him. I took back what goods there were left, and gradually closed up business entirely.

I bought a plantation belonging to the estate of the late Gov. Murphy, on the river, four miles from my residence, and engaged in farming. For a part of the property, 450 acres, I paid \$9,000. Eventually I bought the remainder, two or three thousand acres, at lower figures. Then bought negroes and employed an overseer and went to farming. I was succeeding well in raising corn, cotton, cattle, horses and hogs. At the close of the civil war I had in all about 80 negroes, in the emancipation of which I sustained a loss of about \$80,000. I owned some six or seven thousand acres of land. I sold the Gosport Landing tract to pay a security debt for a Sheriff, whose bond I was on. Col. Creagh and myself had to pay \$10,000. for the Sheriff's default, and I have in other instances sustained considerable losses by security and otherwise, not necessary to mention here. I still had enough left to give each of four of my sons from six to eight hundred acres of land, retaining the homestead for ourselves, and at our decease to go to our youngest and fifth living son. He, Franklin P., now owns the Murphy plantation, having purchased the interests of his three brothers, William, Samuel and Walter. He now has the property well stocked with cattle, horses, mules and hogs. I will also

state that I have just got through paying off all SECURITY DEBTS, some of which have been hanging heavily on me for years, and feel like taking a new start in my old age, should health and strength hold out, but according to nature, that cannot be expected long.

I have never traveled on a pleasure trip, except after my marriage to my present wife. We took a trip to my old home, in Harford Co., Md. We started from Alabama in May, 1835, and had in company with us Sarah Hays, a daughter of Col. Hays. We went up the Alabama river by steamboat to Montgomery, and from there we went partly by stage and partly by railroad to Charleston, South Carolina, and thence by ship to New York, returning by Philadelphia, Baltimore and Bel Air to my old birth-place of Deer Creek, in Harford Co., Md. We spent the summer there, principally with my brothers, John, William, Jacob and Parker, and visited my mother-in-law, Mrs. Duckett Stump, and my little son, whom she was raising, now a large man, Dr. W. Stump Forwood, of Darlington.

During our journey to my old home, on arriving in Baltimore, I received the sad news of the death of my father, which occurred on the 22d day of May, 1835, some weeks before our arrival. Having bought lands, and needing hands to work them, I had prepared myself with means to purchase negroes. I bought eight, and had a girl already there that my father had given me before, and which I had left in his charge. In the fall I bought six horses, a wagon and a general outfit. Also a two-horse barouche for myself and wife to ride in. We left Maryland on our return trip in the latter part of September, and journeyed by the way of Baltimore, and from thence by steamboat to Norfolk, Virginia, taking teams and horses and all of us aboard. John Carr, an excellent teamster, and a young man, a carpenter, named Daniel Miller, accompanied us out to Alabama. We were landed by the steamboat at Norfolk, and ferried across to Portsmouth, and in about thirty days made the trip to our home in Alabama.

Now, I will give you a sketch of my military, civil and political history. I am called here "Col." Forwood, but I never held a grade above Captain, and that was in a company of militia at Dublin, Md. George Forsythe and John Daugherty (the latter highly respected and successful citizen is still living, April, 1888, and is still residing in the village of Dublin,—W.S.F.), were my 1st and 2nd Lieutenants. I succeeded Capt. Albert. John B. Ford had been Capt. Albert's Lieutenant, and was my

opponent for office. I, however, received the unanimous vote of the company, though I had not solicited the office. I resigned in the fall, before leaving for Alabama, and George Forsythe was elected to fill my place. Thus ended my military career. I have been postmaster at Gosport perhaps in all twenty years at different times; have been Justice of the Peace, Township School Superintendent, executor and administrator of several estates, in two of which the bonds given were \$60,000. each, and have in no instance been a defaulter. I have been agent for several wealthy parties, one in New York and one in Nashville, Tennessee. Am now, and have been for many years, the statistical reporter for the United States Agricultural Department at Washington City, also the reporter for the State Department at Auburn, Alabama, for this county (Clarke) for a long time. These reports are made every month.

I have always taken a lively interest in politics. I was brought out by friends as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature in 1839, and with a popular man as my opponent. There were over sixty votes cast at my voting place, and I received all of them. At the voting place of my opponent I got 12 votes, which made a tie at one or two boxes. In the entire county I was elected by a majority of one or two hundred votes. The Capital was then at Tuscaloosa. Col. G. W. Creagh, a warm and ever faithful friend of mine, was at the same time elected Senator in our county, over Dr. Neal Smith, who opposed him for the office. A. P. Bagly, a talented lawyer of Monroe county, was at the same time elected Governor. I was again brought out as a candidate for the Legislature in 1859, and was defeated. In 1865 I was brought out as a Delegate to a Constitutional Convention, after the war, and was elected. The Radical party displaced us, and they held another Convention in 1867, and kept us under Radical rule until 1875. In the latter year I was again elected to a Constitutional Convention, and George Houston, one of the best men in the United States, was elected Governor, and there was the end of the Radical party in Alabama.

In 1876 I was, without opposition, elected Representative in the State Legislature. Judge R. C. Torry, of Claiborne, was elected Senator and Delegate from Monroe county, and we roomed together both sessions, at Montgomery. So ended my political life, that of a life-long Democrat. I still take an active interest for my friends, and our voting box at Gosport keeps up a good Democratic reputation yet. The negroes go with us in our local elections.

I will now return again to Harford county. I have read the RE-

MINISCENCES OF GEORGE W. HENSEL, beginning in 1828. I can go back to 1824. I knew and recollect many of the persons named by Mr. Geo. W. Hansel, but I did not know him. Joseph Worthington, Esq., was a prominent man in my youthful days. He lived near Darlington (on the farm now, 1888, owned and occupied by Dr. John Sappington.—W.S.F.) John Quarles, who lived on the south side of Darlington, was also a prominent man, and was conspicuous as a man of learning. Mrs. Bagly had two sons, George and Orrick, and some half dozen daughters, refined and beautiful girls. Wm. Hays and myself, in our trips to the old Friends' Meeting, have often spent pleasant evenings there. Also at Squire Worthington's before mentioned. He had two clever sons, Charles and James, and a number of pretty daughters. One of the latter, Sally, married Wm. Ely. My first wife and I "waited upon them," in 1825. I have often heard Mrs. Susannah Jewett preach, when the spirit moved her, in the old Friends' Meeting House. Have also heard Nicholas Cooper preach at the same place. There was living near Bald Friar Ferry two or three prominent men by name, John Richey, David Wells and Cooper Boyd, who were frequently engaged in litigation with each other, of the merits of which I know nothing, but they rarely ever missed a court at Bel Air. At that time Stevenson Archer was the Judge; Henry Dorsey was the Clerk for many years; Thomas A. Hays was Judge of the Orphans' Court, and Thomas Bond was the Register. Dr. Dorsey was the physician to the almshouse, and Jason Moore was the Sheriff. The merchants were Thos. A. & N. Hays, and John Robinson; hotel-keepers Wm. McClaskey, Stephen Jones and Wm. Richardson, the latter being the most prominent. John Kean, a most excellent man, was also a Sheriff. There were a number of lawyers practicing in Bel Air. I only recollect the names of Israel Maulsby, Albert Constable, Wm. B. Bond and Otho Scott. The latter became the most prominent of them all. He married Louisa Boarman, a sister of Benj. W. Boarman, a neighbor and a life-long friend of mine. We often visited Mr. Scott, and he was one of my best friends. He gave me some advice that was of great importance to me in after years. The last time I ever saw him was at Aberdeen, Harford county, in 1858, when on my last visit to my native county.

My father and mother, also my first wife, Rachel, and my brother Parker's first wife, Harriet, a daughter of Jason Moore, were all buried at Watter's Meeting House. I had tombstones put up at their graves. I knew Henry G. Watters, a prominent man, and members of that church, the Methodist denomination, at Thomas' Run, and when on a visit to Maryland I contributed some money to have the graves kept in order.

My mother was a Methodist and my father was an Episcopalian. My sisters were all Methodist, also was brother William and his wife and some of their children. I am also a member of the Methodist Church at this place, Gosport, and have been for nearly 50 years. My wife belongs to the Baptist Church at Suggsville. She has been a member for a longer time than I have. We have followed the traditions of our mothers. My mother was a Methodist and her mother was a Baptist.

My father was a prominent politician, and was for many years a Justice of the Peace. For about seventeen years he was a member of the Maryland Legislature, and during a portion of that time was one of the Governor's council. He was the administrator of several estates, and was President of the Conowingo Bridge Co. He was also the guardian of several orphan children, and always had crowds of prominent men visiting him on public business. When I was quite young I remember that he had in keeping a number of fine horses, for Dr. Jas. Archer, for a considerable length of time. Dr. Archer moved to near Vicksburg, Miss., by land. The removal was conducted by Philip Albert.

John Forwood, son of Jacob, a first cousin of my father's, was one of the Representatives in the Legislature at the same time that my father was (and considerable confusion has resulted from two of the same name, from the same county, being members of the Legislature at the same time. —W.S.F.) He lived on Swan Creek, in what was called the "Neck." Dr. Elisha Davis, of the same neighborhood, was the State Senator. And later Dr. Brownlee was also Senator, succeeding Dr. Davis.

My father was President of the Stage Company that ran from Baltimore to West Chester, Pa. There was a stopping place at his house, and a change of horses and drivers there. John Carr and Stephen Rigdon were the stage drivers. Carr was one of the best teamsters that I ever met with. In 1830 he was the stage driver as far as Oxford, when I was on my way to New York, and in 1835, when I was revisiting Harford county, he was still the driver. During that summer I bought four unbroken horses, out of droves, two in Bel Air and two in Baltimore, got him (Carr) to put them to the stage and break them for me. I bought others, already broken, at my father's estate sale, and I engaged him (Carr,) in the fall of that year, 1835, to drive my team out to Alabama. And after thirty days travel my horses were in better condition than when they left Harford county. One pair that I had given \$150. for, sold readily for \$250.

I could name many of the prominent men of Harford of that day, but will mention only a few of them. James Steele was quite a celebrated surveyor, and spent a great deal of his time at my father's. He was once elected to the Legislature. Michael and William Whiteford were frequent visitors, and were from the same neighborhood as Steel. Dr. John Archer, the elder, and father of several popular sons, viz: Drs. James, John and Robert, and Judge Stevenson Archer, who was brother-in-law to my best friend, Col. H. H. B. Hays, of Alabama, were all well-known to us. Then there were Archer Hays, Thos. A. Hays. Nat .S. Hays, James McClaskey, of Herbert's Cross Roads; John Moores, of Bynum's Run, his sons, James and Paca Moores; Samuel Bradford, Benj. and Elisha Guyton, of Bel Air; John Cain, Henry Ruff, Parker Lee, Ralph Clarke, John Henderson, Robert W. Holland, Harry Bussey, Edward Bussey, Jas. Monks.

WILLIAM HENRY GRAVES: GENTLEMAN SCHOLAR

By Robert R. Rea*

The roll of Alabama authors contains many proud names but perhaps none more remarkable than that of William Henry Graves, lawyer and investor, soldier and scholar, a son of the Old South and a maker of the New South. Few men may boast such marked success as his in their chosen careers, but rarer still the man whose literary claims date from his ninth decade. In his person and for his writing William Henry Graves deserves a place among the ranks of honored Alabamians.

William Henry Graves was born September 7, 1833. Although apparently a native of Virginia, his early years were passed in Knoxville, Tennessee, where his parents made their home.¹ The early deaths of both father and mother returned the child to the shelter of his grandparents' farm in Wythe County, Virginia. Here he was educated and grew to manhood.

Shortly after his twenty-first birthday Graves took up residence in the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, Virginia. From October 12, 1854, when his name first appeared upon the college records, until the summer of 1857, Graves diligently pursued his studies. On July 4, 1856, he delivered a graduation oration on the Star Spangled Banner and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was at this time a member of the Virginia Alpha Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, and was at one time president of his fraternity, Theta Delta Chi.² After completing the regular course of study at William and Mary, Graves read for the baccalaureate in law, and on July 1, 1857, he was awarded his second degree.³

*Dr. Rea of the History Department of Alabama Polytechnic Institute is now on leave.

¹George M. Cruikshank, *A History of Birmingham and Its Environs* (Chicago, 1920), II, 73, states that Graves was a native of Knoxville. According to the Montgomery County Census of 1870, p. 15, he was born in Virginia, probably in Wythe County. There is also some confusion as to the date of Graves' birth. He speaks of himself as "about eighteen" in 1853 (in *Junius Finally Discovered* (Birmingham, 1917), p. 115), and the Montgomery Census describes him as thirty-three in 1870.

²*Birmingham News*, May 31, 1930, feature story by Dolly Dalrymple (Orlie Arnold).

³William and Mary College Matriculation Book and Faculty Minutes, William and Mary College Library, transcribed through the courtesy of H. L. Gantner, Curator of Rare Books and Manuscripts.

The young lawyer embarked upon his career in Knoxville, Tennessee, and by the time of the outbreak of the Civil War he was enjoying considerable professional success. He had become the master of several slaves and all, save one body-servant who accompanied him throughout the conflict, were prudently dispatched to Georgia for safety when Graves volunteered for military service. Graves was first assigned to Joseph Wheeler's cavalry but was later appointed captain of artillery by General Simon Bolivar Buckner. As ordnance officer of Crew's Brigade he was present at the battle of Chicamauga, and in 1865 he laid down his arms with Johnston's army at Greensboro, North Carolina.⁴

At the conclusion of hostilities Captain Graves found himself sharing the common hardships of the Confederate veteran. Though his personal servant absconded with one animal, Graves still possessed a riding horse and a mule. The latter he traded to a farmer for a buggy, and thus made his way south into Georgia. At the plantation where his slaves had been placed for the duration of the war Graves received a most welcome surprise. The slaves' labor as sawmill hands had netted their master \$500 in gold which had been providentially hoarded in anticipation of his return. With this money as a reserve he proceeded to Montgomery, Alabama, and, selling horse and buggy for \$150, set out to establish a new life and a new fortune.⁵

The Alabama legal profession readily opened its doors to William Henry Graves. In 1866 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court and rapidly gained the esteem of his associates.⁶ A promising future broadened still further when, on October 27, 1869, Graves married Miss Florida Whiting, the beautiful daughter of John Whiting, president of the South & North Alabama Rail Road Company.⁷ The birth of a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1870, marked the initial expansion of the Graves family which came ultimately to include two other daughters, Virginia and Florida. The children inherited their mother's grace and charm, and the Graves home became a prominent center of Montgomery social life.

⁴Cruikshank, *op. cit.*, II, 73-74; *Birmingham News*, May 31, 1930.

⁵*Birmingham News*, May 31, 1930.

⁶Walter B. Jones, "Alabama Lawyers, 1818-1948," *Alabama Lawyer*, IX (1948), 147.

⁷Clipping from *Birmingham Age-Herald*, August 1, 1931, in Alabama State Department of History and Archives, Montgomery; and the conflicting Montgomery County Census. See also *Birmingham News*, January 17, 1922, and May 31, 1930.

In 1884 Graves established his residence in the renovated Thomas Merriwether Cowles house. Built by slave labor in 1856, at a cost of over \$100,000, the ornately decorated and classically pillared mansion overlooking the Alabama River was one of the show places of the capital city.⁸

Business interests, however, drew the Graves family away from Montgomery. In the early days of its growth William Henry Graves had foreseen the future of Birmingham, and in the 1880's he invested wisely in its real estate development. He was also a prime mover in the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company and was chosen its second president. In 1890 he transferred his residence to Birmingham, but because of ill health was unable to take up his duties with the Trust and Savings Company and therefore tendered his resignation from the executive position.⁹

In the succeeding years Graves returned to the practice of law in Birmingham, but the returns from his property investments encouraged a gradual retirement from such activity. His family continued to play a brilliant role in Birmingham society. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, became the bride of Harrison S. Matthews of Birmingham; the second daughter, Virginia, married Frederick Gunster of New York; and the romance of the youngest child, Florida, became an affair of national interest. As a guest of the Bankheads in Washington, D.C., Florida's beauty and vivacity attracted the attentions of a galaxy of admirers. Her name was linked romantically with that of Richmond P. Hobson and a host of celebrities both foreign and American, but the most persistent, and finally successful, suitor was Edward D. Smith of Birmingham, who won his bride in 1904 in San Francisco, California.¹⁰

The success of his investments and the dispersal of his family gave William Henry Graves the opportunity of pursuing a variety of hobbies and interests. An active mind pursued the study of poetry from Shakespeare to Burns, and found a challenge in the libertarianism of a boyhood hero, Thomas Paine. Feeling that the complexities and inhumanity of the twentieth century threatened the life of freedom which his gener-

⁸Montgomery *Advertiser*, December 14, 1913, and November 14, 1930.

⁹Graves would have succeeded Henry M. Caldwell, and was replaced by Paul H. Earle in 1890. Cruikshank, *op. cit.*, I, 321; II, 74.

¹⁰Undated clipping from *American Journal-Examiner* (1904), and wedding announcement in State Department of History and Archives, Montgomery.

ation had known and fought to maintain, Graves renewed his youthful interest in eighteenth century political liberalism as exemplified by Paine in America and the British pamphleteer who wrote over the pseudonym of Junius. This study was by no means sedentary; in 1914 Graves visited the Paine homestead and museum at New Rochelle, New York, and vigorously supported the work of the Thomas Paine National Historical Association.¹¹ The results of these endeavors appeared in 1917 in the volume to be discussed in detail subsequently.

As the passage of the years removed his contemporaries from the American scene Graves' knowledge and personal experiences proved of unique value and interest to a new generation. He was visited by the Williamsburg Restoration Committee "with a view of ascertaining certain architectural details of college buildings" as they had existed in his Youth.¹² In the summer of 1930, as his ninety-seventh birthday approached, he attended the convention of his fraternity, Theta Delta Chi, at Richmond, Virginia. On this visit to the Old Dominion Graves was honored as the senior alumnus of William and Mary College, the last member of the class of 1856.¹³

The Virginia tour was William Henry Graves' last gesture. On Wednesday, July 29, 1931, he succumbed to pneumonia while resting at his summer home in Asheville, North Carolina. The final rites of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a life long member, were read in Birmingham on Saturday, and he was buried with his wife, who died in 1922, in Elmwood Cemetery.¹⁴ To his surviving children and grand-children Graves left an estate which was estimated at half a million dollars in securities and down-town Birmingham property.¹⁵

The character of William Henry Graves won the respect of all who knew him. Perhaps the finest tribute paid at the time of his death was that by Judge William Vaughan who described Graves as "able, intellectual, cultured, great dignity in manners, sometimes thought austere in his intercourse with his fellow men. . . . His exalted ideas of right and

¹¹**Junius Finally Discovered**, dedicated to the Association, incorporated a plea for public support as a patriotic duty (pp. 124-126).

¹²*Birmingham News*, May 31, 1930.

¹³*Ibid.*, and June 21, 1930.

¹⁴*Birmingham News*, July 30, 1931, and July 31, 1931; *Birmingham Age-Herald*, July 31, 1931; and notice of the death of Mrs. Graves in *Birmingham News*, January 17, 1922.

¹⁵*Birmingham News*, August 18, 1931.

wrong were correct in the abstract . . . and in practice unimpeachable."¹⁶ The editor of the Birmingham *Age-Herald* rightly observed that "few men, even of Capt. Graves' generation, and an infinitesimal number today, devoting their major energies as he did to material interests, could find themselves so much at ease in a recreated England of the days of George the Third."¹⁷

As a lawyer and capitalist Graves' fame rests upon sound foundations, but by his remarkable invasion of the field of literary and historical criticism he sought a place in a still wider realm. For Graves stands as the most recent, and perhaps also the earliest exponent of the claims of Thomas Paine to the authorship of the Junius letters. The subject of his study was a series of letters published between 1769 and 1772 in the London periodical press. The unknown author who signed himself Junius hurled some of the most bitter invective in the English language, couched in the finest eighteenth century polemic style, at the person and government of King George the Third. Though unsuccessful in bringing about the downfall of the royal system of government by influence, Junius raised a hornet's nest which stung both king and ministers and won enduring fame for the author. But Junius kept the secret of his identity so well hidden that full half a hundred candidates for his laurels have today been pushed forward by hopeful investigators of the best kept literary secret of the eighteenth century. William Henry Graves awarded the prize to Thomas Paine who, shortly after Junius ceased his work in England, came to this country, took up the cause of liberty, and became the foremost pamphleteer of American independence.

Graves' interest in the Junian mystery dated from the year 1853 when, as a young man having just completed high school, he passed a six-month vacation on the farm of an uncle living in Indiana. There, in a "large and well selected library" he made his first eager acquaintance with Junius' attacks upon corruption and Paine's diatribes against tyranny. "Being very fond of reading, I spent much of my time with the books," Graves later wrote, and ". . . discovered the great similarity of the style and subejcts in both works. I soon became convinced that they were written by one and the same person, who, in my opinion, was Thomas Paine."¹⁸

¹⁶"Voice of the People," in *ibid.*, August 4, 1931.

¹⁷Birmingham *Age-Herald*, August 1, 1931.

¹⁸Graves, *Junius Finally Discovered*, pp. 115-116.

The inspiration of his youth did not receive further development until some sixty years had passed and the retired Birmingham financier enjoyed leisure in which to pursue his dream. The search for Junius was renewed about 1914, and with the assistance of New York and London book agents Graves assembled in his home a considerable library of Junian materials. The collection passed upon Graves' death to A. Fred Whiting of Montgomery and was subsequently lost in a fire. A survey of the citations and text of Graves' published study of Junius indicates that, in addition to material relating exclusively to Thomas Paine (which may be deleted as Juniana), Graves' library included the following items, several of which may be described as exceedingly rare.

Edmund H. Barker, *The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, K.B. to the Authorship of Junius' Letters Disproved*. London, 1828.

Beata Francis and Eliza Keary, eds., *The Francis Letters*. New York, 1901. 2 vols.

Henry R. Francis, *Junius Revealed by his Surviving Grandson*. London, 1894.

Thomas B. Macaulay, "Warren Hastings."

Joel Moody, *Junius Unmasked*. Washington, D.C., 1872.

Joseph Parkes and Herman Merivale, eds., *Memories of Sir Philip Francis*. London, 1867. 2 vols.

W. Fraser Rae (a series of four articles in *Athenaeum*, 1888-1891, though Graves cites an 1898 issue).

Leslie Stephen, *Annual Biography*, IV. (Probably a reprint of his article on Philip Francis in the *Dictionary of National Biography*).

John Taylor, *The Identity of Junius with a Distinguished Living Character Established*. 2nd ed., London, 1818.

John Wade, ed., *Junius*. London, 1850? 2 vols. Bohn Standard Library Edition.

It would seem safe to assume that Graves' collection included many more titles than can be accurately presented here. It certainly represented a

considerable expenditure of time, effort, and money, and was one of the finest private collections of its kind in the state of Alabama.

Drawing upon a century of scholarly research and his own keen intellect, William Henry Graves brought into conjunction the lives of the unknown Englishman and the great American. With care he demolished the arguments supporting the popular claims of Philip Francis' authorship of the Junius letters and set forth those of Thomas Paine. He conscientiously sought to consult every volume pertinent to his subject and by the spring of 1916 was well on with the preparation of his manuscript. That year saw the work completed, and in 1917, from the press of the Dispatch Printing Company, Birmingham, came a 193-page volume entitled *Junius Finally Discovered*.

According to one writer, 300 copies of the book were published and most of these were distributed by the author to college libraries, newspapers, and periodicals in the United States and Great Britain. "The book was cordially received and excited a large number of reviews and press notices and comments, all of which unite in praising Captain Graves' careful labors."¹⁹

Without doubt *Junius Finally Discovered* is a remarkable production in many ways. The very fact of accomplishment is noteworthy in an author at the age of eighty-four. In mastering the complexities of his subject Graves was certainly no less successful than many others who have attempted to unmask Junius. The argument for Thomas Paine, though unconvincing in many respects, displays keen discernment as well as the enthusiast's fervor.

As he pursued the topic, Graves became aware that he was not alone in maintaining the Paine-Junian theory. In 1872, Joel Moody published *Junius Unmasked: or, Thomas Paine the Author of the Letters of Junius* (Washington, D. C.: John Gray & Co.). This work was known to William Henry Graves, but he was not dependent upon Moody's anonymous book nor the successive pamphlets drawn from it by William Henry Burr.²⁰ As a rival in upholding the Paine-Junius thesis, Burr may be dismissed

¹⁹Cruikshank, *op. cit.*, II, 74-75.

²⁰For a review of these publications see Francesco Cordasco, "Thomas Paine and the History of 'Junius': A Forgotten Cause Celebre," *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, LII (1953), 226-228.

as a publicist without originality.²¹ Moody's volume, however, antedates the Alabamian's arguments *in print*, though it is not as effective in countering the arguments in favor of Philip Francis. The case for his own priority and originality may best be put in William Henry Graves' personal assurance to his readers, on this honor

. . . that I never heard of, or saw the book (by Moody) until several months after I commenced writing my discussion on the subject. . . . I claim to have discovered that Thomas Paine *was* the author of the Letters, in 1853, which was nineteen years before 'Junius Unmasked' was written. I will further state that I never had any information or intimation, from any source whatever, that Paine was Junius. Therefore, the discovery of Paine was *original* with me.²²

It might further be pointed out that both Moody and Burr supported the theory that Thomas Paine wrote the Declaration of Independence. Their advances were rejected by Graves who believed that, if true, such a secret would have "leaked out," and that the great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, would never have taken improper credit from his fellow-patriot, Tom Paine.²³

In summary, it must be recognized that the efforts of the Paine-Junian school have failed to convince the scholarly world; the mystery of Junius is yet unsolved. But pride of place must be given to Alabama's William Henry Graves who was dismissed by a recent critic as having "weakly echoed" the arguments of Moody and Burr in "a thin pamphlet."²⁴ *Junius Finally Discovered* is, on the subject, almost page for page equivalent to Moody's volume, and certainly represents the original and independent research of one whose integrity and accomplishments in every field mark him as a man of parts and a gentleman scholar.

²¹This fact Burr readily admitted in *Thomas Paine: Was He Junius?* (San Francisco, 1890), p. 12. The 200 pages of Moody's book devoted to the Junian controversy are summarized by Burr in eight pages.

²²*Junius Finally Discovered*, p. 117.

²³*Ibid.*, pp. 126-127.

²⁴Cordasco, *op. cit.*, LII 1953), 228.

MEDICAL SOURCES OF THE CONFEDERACY

By Peter A. Brannon*

Dr. Francis Peyre Porcher, of South Carolina, prepared during the war by direction of the Surgeon General of the Confederate States, a volume which he later revised and called, "Resources of the Southern Fields and Forests." Dr. Porcher was formerly Surgeon in Charge of the City Hospitals of Charleston and he was sometimes lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; a Corresponding Member of the Medical and Surgical Society and the Lyceum of the Natural History of New York; and he was once connected with the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. His volume, which bears the Confederate imprint, was a release to the Medical officers of the Confederate Army and was intended as a handbook of both scientific and popular knowledge as regarding the medicinal, economical, and useful properties of the trees, plants and shrubs found within the limits of the Southern States. It was prepared primarily to meet an existing urgency because the Armies of the Southern States and particularly the hospitals, which needed even more sources, could not import into the South, those necessary chemicals needed in the compounding of remedies which would be efficacious in the treatments incident to war casualties. The early closing of the ports of the Confederacy made it necessary for us to do as best we could with the resources at hand, because it was practically impossible to get anything out of the North and only by running the blockade was it possible to get anything from abroad.

In 1860, very few chemical remedies were in general use and all plantation supplies were of the native herbs and roots, many having been handed down from the days of the Indians and much of the medicine being homemade. Tinctures, decoction, poultices and solutions intended for applications, were in the cities, made in the local drug stores, and on the plantations they were made by some member of the household entrusted with that duty.

The U. S. Pharmacopoeia was, until long after the decade of the 60's, an encyclopedic volume of remedies made up almost entirely of plants and substances derived from natural history. There were few chemical formulas in it. The Ravenel family of South Carolina; Dr. Chapman,

*Read before the Dixie Chapter, U.D.C., Montgomery, April 7, 1954.

the great Botanist; Professor Toumey of the Alabama Geological Survey; William Gilmore Sims, the well known South Carolinian, and many others, contributed to the dissemination of knowledge concerning our southern flora.

Dr. Porcher's compilation, which he admits was made by direct orders of the Medical Department of the Confederate Government, got into the hands of Federal troops and was pretty generally used during that period.

In the early history of the South, and it is frequently the habit of us who live here to consider anything prior to 1860, as the early history of the South, a plantation was somewhat of a kingdom to itself and the medicine cabinet must contain those tools and paraphernalia necessary to the compilation of remedies, not only used in the treatment of the family for their illnesses, but to provide for the slave population of that area and that it too be kept in good physical condition. In Alabama particularly, with the exception of Mobile and Huntsville, there were no large towns and even the Montgomery County population was largely rural. While there were drug stores in the larger towns, they were merely places of convenience where those town people might purchase compounded remedies, but roots and medicinal herbs were dug in their local sources by country people and formed a basis of trade with the urban areas.

It might interest you to review some remedial agencies. Peach leaves bruised and mixed with an equal part by volume, of hot corn meal, made the standard poultice universally used in the South, even up to sixty years ago. It is a well known fact that all children were drenched with sassafras tea in the spring of the year. While this remedy has no very particular efficacious properties, the mere volume of liquid did have a good effect, therefore it must have done some good. "Watering Places" were very prevalent in the South, both before and during the war, and the populace, when they were able to pay the bill, flocked to these places to secure the claimed benefits from drinking the medicinal waters. The White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, the Lithia Springs in Georgia, Bladon Springs in Alabama and certain ones in North Mississippi were popular places where people congregated in order to get the benefit of those curative waters. There is an interesting story told of Bladon Springs in the account of the Mobile lady who went about the time the war began, to the Vichi Springs of Austria, for some stomach ailment and on

arrival there, she was told by the celebrated German physician that the waters of that place could do her no good. He further told her that there was only one place in the world where she could receive curative benefits, that place being at the Tombigbee River landing, known as Bladon Springs in Alabama. The lady awakened them to the fact that her home in Mobile was less than sixty miles from Bladon Springs.

Quinine and calomel were universal remedies in the South, as in all the rest of the world of the period of the middle 1800's. The opening up for settlement of the wooded area in the Gulf Country made malaria conditions in the South very prevalent. The so called Yellow Fever and Intestinal Fever, really a violent form of Malaria, have been prevalent in the Gulf Country since the very earliest settlements. Yellow Fever was brought to America in 1704, from the West Indies and has been here ever since. Only in recent years have we proven that it is transmitted by the mosquito. Dr. Knott and other practitioners of the Confederacy, realized even in the 60's, that Yellow Fever was a mosquito conveyed malady, but it was not until after 1900, that the *Stegomyia* was isolated and the technique of the process of contamination worked out by the scientists of that period. Practitioners of Confederate days had difficulty in securing enough quinine and must resort to the use of cinchona bark. About all we got during those days came from the West India Islands and the natives received it from South America. The West Indians used the powdered bark and many of the plantations in the South could obtain this item for the treatment of fevers and agues. Mild chloride of mercury, popularly known in the South as calomel, has been the popular purgative in America from time immemorial. Aloes, a remedy imported to this country from the East Indies, was used much in the treatment of fevers and stomach ailments, though it is a rather violent one. A popular remedy of today, is a small black pill compounded of five herbs. The formula is about as old as America. The main ingredient is aloes, but a principal one is *Podophyllum*, this latter herb being the common Alabama plant, the Mandrake, which is a beautiful little lily that pops up in the woods in the spring of the year. The common southern May-pop was another source of medicinal plants.

In the South we have dozens of handed down Indian used herbs, some of which still today are in use. The cocoa plant of South America produced a stimulating sedative used by the Indians at the discovery and is today used by a world known soft drink manufacturer. The Black Drink of the Creek Indians of the South, is a concoction of sixteen plants, the

principal one being Cassene Yaupon, a very attractive species of American Holly used as a decorative plant in many Alabama homes. This remedy was used almost universally in plantation medicines until late years. At one time the South Carolinians attempted to promote it as a source of tea but its very bitter taste and its emetic properties when too strong made it unpopular. The use of Chestnut leaves and many other common plants formed bases of poultices and dusting powders.

Hot applications, bleeding and such violent treatments as that perhaps did more harm than good. You will remember that the present claim is that if George Washington had not been bled, he would probably have recovered from his pneumonia. The treatment of pthisis with hot applications perhaps had as much effect as anything else used at the time. In few of the ante bellum remedies do we find many efficient alleviating compounds for the prevalent cough. Some of the present day cough "cures" which copyright laws do not allow to be known as cures, are hand downs from formulars of more than a hundred years ago. They are merely honey emollients which perhaps soothe the irritated surface, though they have no healing effects.

Skin diseases which were perhaps more common a hundred years ago than now, were then treated with dusting powders or mercurial solutions. The applications of crude mercury rubbed into honey or glycerin to hold in suspense, was perhaps the most universally used of world remedies until the ante biotics of the present day came into use.

Miss Kate Cumming wrote "Hospital Life in the Confederate Army," and when we read her experiences in that volume and in her, "Gleanings from Southland," the manners of the people of the South before and during the war, particularly their folk customs, are extremely well presented. The Alabama Department of Archives and History has a list giving some detail in the case of most every man, of more than five hundred surgeons who served in the Confederate Army. Of course this list includes the Field personnel of Regiments—and each Regiment had a Surgeon in Chief—and the several hospital attached surgeons throughout the South. Most of the southern hospitals depended on local contributions in the main for their upkeep. Many of these local institutions were forced to depend on the inadequate supplies which could be had locally and rest cures and poultices were perhaps the most efficient administrations in these hospitals. Wounds were largely accompanied by bruises and inflammations and infections and the traditional poultice of the South had an alleviating effect.

To lend a local touch to this paper, you should remember that at one time there were five hospitals in the town of Montgomery. Each of these had a Surgeon in Charge and while the Confederate Government made certain contributions through the Quartermaster's Department to the maintenance of these institutions, The Ladies Aid Society, organized early in the war, was to an extent, not only the administering force that enabled them to function, but these women furnished most of the supplies for the town's hospitals.

The student of the remedial agencies available to Confederate authorities must not lose sight of the fact that the economic condition of the South did not make it possible for treatment of ailments to be as effective as our scientific knowledge indicated, for our source was entirely local and in view of the fact that we had no means to buy the best things, we must depend on those immediately at hand and we must concoct remedies with those available means and with the tools which were in the hands of the physicians prior to the organization of the Confederate Government.

LaFAYETTE'S VISIT TO ALABAMA

April 1825

A compilation of certain of the letters from the Governor Israel Pickens collection, edited and arranged by D. L. McCall.*

Complying with a joint resolution of the Legislature, passed December 24, 1824, Governor Israel Pickens dispatched a letter to General LaFayette, inviting him to visit the state. The invitation was accepted and he visited the state during April, 1825.

He made the tour from Fort Mitchell to Mobile, stopping enroute only at Montgomery, Cahaba and Claiborne. Because of delays elsewhere, his stay in the State was of necessity cut short. His movements were hurried throughout and, consequently, there was disappointment at more than one place where the people hoped to be favored with a halt in his progress and were prepared to receive him with extra-ordinary honors.

At that period conditions in Alabama were crude. Possessing abundant facilities for entertaining, the people of today can hardly appreciate the difficulties which confronted LaFayette's entertainers in their efforts to honor their guest suitably. Having as the only means of communication an inefficient postal system, for many days the whereabouts of the approaching visitor and the time of his arrival could only be conjectured. With only scanty facilities for transportation overland, means for his conveyance over long stretches had to be improvised; the country through which he journeyed being a wilderness, even the simplest comforts had to be provided beforehand. It was agreed that a Military escort was a necessary honor and, since only cavalry could be employed on the long marches to be made, one troop from Claiborne (then an important place), Captain Moore's, rode two hundred miles to the rendezvous; from Montgomery, Captain James Abercrombie's troop rode one hundred miles.

On December 25th, 1824, Governor Israel Pickens sent his letter of invitation to General LaFayette:

*Mr. D. L. McCall, a business man of Monroeville, has one of the largest collections of manuscript material in private hands in the State of Alabama. His collection of Pickens material is especially outstanding.

State of Alabama

Executive Department

Cahaba December 25th 1824

Maj. General La Fayette

Sir:

In behalf of the State of Alabama and in compliance with the unanimous Resolution of the legislature thereof, I have the honour to invite you to favour the State with a visit, and to afford to its citizens the felicity of testifying to you personally the grateful respect which they feel for the most distinguished benefactor of the republic now living.

I present you with the legislative resolve, as the best expression of the wishes of that body and of the feelings of their constituents.

Never on any occasion of my life have I enjoyed so valued an honour as that now afforded me of being the medium of communicating to you the cordial sentiments of my fellow citizens.

Although this new state has only within a very few years been admitted into the American family of republics and but recently indeed has the territory it occupies emerged from a wilderness; yet its inhabitants are the immediate descendents of your companions in their great first struggle for liberty and they are not insensible that most of the soil they inhabit and the valued privileges they enjoy from a portion of the patrimonial inheritance then achieved. And altho our infant institutions have not sufficiently matured to promise you that animating display of the monuments of the arts, which you have witnessed with gratification in some of our elder sister States; Yet of one truth I assure you that nowhere will the veteran friend of liberty and of man, receive a more cordial and united welcome.

I have appointed our worthy fellow citizen General Thos. W. Farrar as a delegate to wait on you, and who will understand your pleasure in relation to the subject of this address. He will also confer with you as to the most convenient time at which you may find it agreeable to honour our wishes.

I am Sir, with sentiments of veneration and respect.

Your Most Obt

Israel Pickens

Washington City

22 February 1825

Dear Sir:

Genl. LaFayette leaves this City tomorrow on his southern Tour and expects to be at our State line on the Chattahoochee on the Twenty Seventh of March, at which place you will I presume cause him to be met, and arrangements made to take him on to Montgomery, which he expects to reach on the Thirtieth of the same month, at which time and place I suppose you will have a Steam Boat to convey him to Mobile where he hopes to be on the fourth of April. Thus you will see he allows himself but little time to pass through our State; he is compelled if practicable to be in Boston on the 17 of June, and to do so must hasten on without delay. I will recapitulate his Route. Leave the Chattahoochee on the 28 of March in the Morning reach Montgomery early on the 30, embark on the 31 be at Cahawba on the 1st April, leave Cahawba on the 2 and reach Mobile on the 4th. This is the plan circumstances may compell a change. I trust your agent will meet the Genl. in time to arrange his rout and give you information to enable you to take your measures to facilitate and accommodate him.

Your friend & Ob Ser

William R. King

His Excellency

Israel Pickens

(General Farrar reported interestingly by letters while fulfilling the Governor's mission. The first of these is dated February 24, 1825):

Elyton 24th Feby 1825.

Dear Sir

Through the irregularity of the mail your letter of the 18th Ult.^o arrived too late to enable me to forward the documents respecting our "Guest" to the Alabama delegation in Congress in time to be presented to him before they leave the City of Washington. I have therefore thought it most prudent and consistant with your wishes to retain them, and proceed to fulfill the commission as first contemplated in your instructions, as there will be no difference in the expense, the compliment

by Special delegation greater, and the arrangements respecting the reception so much more certain. It appears by the last papers that the Genl. was soon to be at Harrisburgh. It is now more than probable that he will attend the inauguration of the new President on the 4 proximo at Washington, and leave there the 5th, he will travel with considerable velocity thro' Virginia, and part of North Carolina and will make but little stay any where except at Raleigh or Fayetteville until his arrival at Charleston, where from the honours which will be paid him, he will necessarily be detained some time. He will also spend some time in Savannah and Augusta during this time I will have ascertained his route intentions and wishes to the fullest extent, as well as having made minute arrangements with the Executive of Georgia on the subject; all of which you shall be punctually informed of. By this means you will be so well informed of his movements that there will be no gap in the attentions which are to be paid him, and the good wishes of the State of Alabama fulfilled in receiving him as best comports with his merits and our means of doing it.

In addition to a *proclamation* or *genl. order* or both to the militia, and requests to civil authorities, I would humbly suggest the propriety of *spirit stirring* paragraphs, by means of 3d. persons, being inserted in all the papers thro' out the State, for the purpose of rousing the feelings and exciting the laudable curiosity of the citizens. This you have amply the means of accomplishing. Before you receive this I shall be a long way on my journey to the Carolinas. Should you have any new instructions to give or enquiries to make a letter will find me going or returning at Augusta. No exertions shall be spared to accomplish the most sanguine of your wishes in the discharge of the mission—and I trust the *ambassador* will not disgrace the *high contracting power* that sent him.

I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's
Most obt. Sert.
Thos. W. Farrar.

Milledgeville, Georgia March 15th. '25

Dear Sir

Immediately after writing you from Elyton I set out for the purpose of delivering our State invitation to our National Guest, and after en-

tering the State of Georgia concluded it would be best to go by the way of Milledgeville for the purpose of delivering your letter and having an interview with the Executive of this State upon the subject of the contents. On arriving here, which was yesterday evening I learned that the Governor had left this for the city of Savannah for the purpose of receiving Genl. LaFayette in conformity to the Resolutions of the General Assembly of this State. From all the enquiry which I have been enabled to make the General will be at this place between the 23d. and 25th. of this month—that he will leave here for Alabama on the morning on the second day after his arrival, and will travel at the rate of *sixty miles* a day, the Governor having already placed relays of horses from Augusta to this place and from here to the Georgia line at his disposal. There is to be a civic and military festival held at this place as well as in Savannah and Augusta. I have been informed that provisions, wines and spirits of every kind are to be immediately sent from this place to Fort Mitchell to afford him a decent reception at that place also. Every thing here is stir and bustle and the greatest preparations for a grand Ball in addition to the other fetes. The Governor has invited all the Revolutionary soldiers to meet the "Guest" wherever it will be most convenient to them. All the volunteer corps are to turn out to meet him, and he is to have a decent escort from this to the Line of the State. The Genl. left Washington considerably sooner than we in Alabama contemplated—he has therefore left us but little time for preparation—and I avail myself of this mornings mail for the purpose of writing you that you may hasten the preparations for his reception and above all things as he is now in so great a hurry I should think a steam boat ought to be immediately engaged to receive him at Montgomery. I think there is every reason to believe that he will be at the Line on the 28th instant. I send you by this mail a paper printed at this place containing some information upon the subject. Tomorrow morning I shall leave this in the State for Augusta where I shall be in time to deliver the invitation. The rapidity of his movements is such that I shall not be able to return with him when he goes to Alabama. I shall immediately write to Mr. Samuel Pickens who I find is one of the committee at Cahawba for the purpose of informing him of the situation of affairs that they may be on the alert. I am not informed of who the committee are at Montgomery but I shall this morning write to N. Benson Esqr. at a hazzard, that they may make the best arrangements possible in the event of your Excellency's not arriving there in time. I would with deference suggest the propriety of appointing a "Committee of Reception" distinct from the several committees of arrangements, whose busi-

ness it will be more immediately to attend him from place to place, to receive him from the committee of Georgia, and to deliver him to that of Louisiana. I think Sir there is not one moment to be lost and your presence would be of the utmost consequence at Montgomery. I shall write to the committee at Cahawba to forward an express to you to Greensboro' lest this may not arrive in time.

I have the honor to be your mo. obt.

Thos. W. Farrar

Milledgeville 17th March 1825

Dear Sir

From the excessive floods of rain which fell during the day and night of the 15th inst. the water courses became impassable, and I was compelled to remain here until now; but will set out for Augusta at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and arrive there in the evening of the 19th. and will be there in time to meet the General as we have this moment heard by direct intelligence from that place that he will not be there before the 21st. having been detained two days longer in getting to Charleston than was at first contemplated.

I observe by a letter from him to the Governor of this State, which has been published in the papers here, and which perhaps you have seen, that it is now his intention to take the rout which we expected in Alabama, and observes that from Milledgeville he shall go to Montgomery, "where he has been flattered with the hope that he will meet with a steam boat to carry him to Mobile."

Mr. Labuzan is now in Augusta and I shall join him in the Commission of presentation, according to your instructions upon that subject.

I have this evening visited some of the arrangements for the festival to be holden in the State House Squire—there are already two tables 85 yards long parallel to each other—and much bustle in the State House itself where the Ball and supper are to be given .

At this place it is contemplated that the Alabamians will meet him at Fort Mitchell three or four miles on this side of our line.

I shall enclose this to Mr. Saml. Pickens at Cahawba—and shall write you addressed to Cahawba or Montgomery immediately on my arrival at Augusta.

I have the honor to remain

Your mo. obt. st.

Thos. W. Farrar.

Augusta 20th. March 1825.

Sir

I arrived here last night in the stage from Milledgeville, and find that they are every hour expecting the arrival of our Guest in the Steam Boat from Savannah. This however is more the general expectation than that of particular individuals whose opportunities of information upon the subject are better—they say he will not be in town before the 22nd. that he will be landed at the Sand-Bar three miles below Town—and will there be received by the military and civil authorities of the City; that he will remain here until the morning of the 24th. will then set out for Milledgeville when he will arrive on the evening of the 26th. stay until the morning of the 28th. when he will take his departure for Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee at which latter place in all probability he will arrive on the 1st. of April. Should there however be any error in this calculation, my present impression is that it may be in our favour by allowing us one or two days longer for preparation at the particular points of destination and reception. My own private opinion is that the two greatest objects we ought to have in view are to have two carriages and an escort, however small, at the Chattahoochee in time to receive him from the authorities of Georgia,—and a good Steam Boat in waiting at Montgomery, to take him down the river, as the greatest *compliment* which can now be paid him is to afford facilities to the celerity of his movements. I shall write you once more from this place immediately after his reception here, and shall now direct to Montgomery. I shall avail myself of this mornings mail to write to Mr. Benson at the latter named place, lest Your Excellency may not have arrived there by the time this reaches that place.

I have the honor to remain

Your mo: obt. Sevt.

Thos. W. Farrar

Augusta, 22nd. March 1825.

Sir

General LaFayette, contrary to the expectations of the citizens of this place has not yet arrived; and they have now dispatched a Courier for the purpose of ascertaining the moment when he may be expected in Augusta. I have just procured an interview with Col. Cummings the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements in this place; and he informs me that he expects his arrival at 11 o'clock on Thursday (24th.). He has tendered us the means of procuring an introduction to Our Guest on board the Steam boat previous to his arrival in the City, which if practicable we shall avail ourselves of, as being the best calculated to procure the information we are desirous to communicate to your Excellency.

Nothing, not even New York its self can exceed the splendour of the arrangements at this place; altho' not upon so large a scale. The military are at this moment parading the street in superior style—and the committee have made a requisition upon every lady of taste in town to assist in decorating the *City Hall*, *The Ball room* and *the General's Quarters*. Two triumphal arches, immensely high, have already been erected, since my arrival here. 800 ladies have been invited to attend the Ball. Last night I attended a meeting of the French of this place, who are about to address him as a seperate body.

I did myself the honor to address you by the last mail, as well as to send all the information in my posession to the citizens of Montgomery.

I shall not fail to write you the moment the fete is finished here.

I have the honor to be

Your mo: obt. Sert.

Thos. W. Farrar.

(On March 30th, 1825, General Farrar addressed a letter to Major General Taylor from Spain's):

Spain's 30th. March '25

½ past 11.

Sir

We have this moment arrived here; and I have the pleasure of informing you that the coachman has promised to deliver Genl. LaFayette at Fort Mitchell tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. We shall all endeavour to be there at the same time.

This is the first moment I have had to write you Col. Dickson will inform you of particulars.

Your mo: obt.

Thos. W. Farrar.

(At last the agony of disappointed expectancy is ended, and General Farrar has spoken his piece. Let him tell of it):

Elyton, 27th. April 1825.

Sir

In obedience to your appointment and instructions I proceeded from this place on the 5th. March last to meet and deliver the invitation of the State of Alabama to General LaFayette; and after passing by the way of Milledgeville, arrived in Augusta two days before the General. Here in conformity to your directions delivered to me at Cahawba last winter, I associated with me, in the commission of presentation, Anthony Labuzan Esqr. and Major Willoughby Barton, both Alabamians. The day after the arrival of the General we waited upon him at the Planters Hotel, and I had the honor of delivering the invitation with which your Excellency charged me, accompanied with the following short address:

GENERAL—The Legislature of the State of Alabama, at its last session, passed Resolutions welcoming your return to the scenes of your early glory, and where your blood and treasure were expended in the cause of freedom and the rights of man. They hail this fortunate event as a new era in the annals of their country, and one which, from its moral influence, will have a powerful and beneficial effect upon the civil and military institutions of our government.

From a knowledge of these facts, and the sense of gratitude for your unexampled services and sacrifices at the most important and interesting period of our revolutionary struggle, they requested the Executive of the State to convey to you their assurances of their undeviating attachment to your person and principles, and to request you to honor the state of Alabama with a visit in the course of your tour through the States of the Union. And although from the infancy and local situation of our state, we shall be less able to exhibit externally, the exalted estimation in which we hold you, yet in no portion of the globe will you find hearts more replete with gratitude for all the blessings which under Providence you have bestowed upon our country, or more warm and enthusiastic in their wishes for your lasting happiness and prosperity.

We have been appointed the fortunate bearers of these wishes of our fellow citizens and of the Executive, and have now the honor of presenting you the invitation of the State of Alabama.

To this the General replied in a feeling and affectionate manner, that he had long contemplated the pleasure of visiting all the States of the Union; that in this chain of States Alabama formed a link and an important one too, which he should view with the utmost pleasure; that he felt peculiar pride and gratification that the Executive should have sent this far to deliver the invitation of the State, which he most cordially accepted; and rejoiced that he would yet have an opportunity of thanking in person His Excellency the Executive of the State of Alabama for the very kind and friendly manner in which, thro' the deputies, he had conveyed the polite and unanimous invitation of the people of Alabama as expressed by their Representatives in the General Assembly. He then begged us to accept the assurance of his warmest friendship for the manner in which we had executed the commission of your Excellency.

At a subsequent period he most earnestly solicited us to accompany him to Alabama, to which after some time, Mr. Labuzan and I assented: This under peculiar difficulties we were enabled to accomplish, and came on with him to Montgomery where we had the pleasure of seeing him safely delivered into your Excellency's own good hands.

This forms a short sketch of the transactions of the commission

which I trust will meet with the approbation of your Excellency, while I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's

Mos: obt. Sert.

Thos. W. Farrar

(General LaFayette's note acknowledging the receipt of the invitation before replying in person is dated Wednesday, 30th):

Gentlemen:

I have received the honor of your kind communication by Colonel Dickson and Major Coles, and anticipate with much pleasure the moment when tomorrow morning, I will have it in my power to express personally my acknowledgments and high regard.

LaFayette

Wednesday 30th

"The Gentlemen of the Alabama Committee"

(Thus ended General Farrar's commission, which was accomplished very handsomely.

After dispatching the invitation to General LaFayette there was a general quickening of preparations for receiving and entertaining the expected guest. This is evidenced by notes made by the Governor and by letter from individuals he had asked to help with the escort and entertainment, and probably was greatly accelerated by the information from General Farrar describing the great preparations the citizens of Georgia were making for his comfort and entertainment, and as one writer expressed it, Alabama should not be out done by Georgia.)

The Governor writes that:

12th. Saturday night by express, 12th March 1825. Recd. intelligence of Genl. LaFayette's line of march.

13th Apprised the committee at Mobile, Montgomery and Cahawba by return express dated 18th.

Also wrote Mr. Murphy as a civil delegate to join Gen. Taylor and—
Wrote to Montgy. Com. to request Mr. B. Hall to join with Mr. Murphy.

14th. By mail Tuesd. 15th. Wrote Montgomery Come.

1. Recommend deposits of forage & supplies in Indian country.
& deposits at Line Creek & Montgomery
 2. A committee of accounts recommended
 3. Attendance of procession to be encouraged
-

4. Three carriages needed &c. 1 Gen. 1 Son 1 Secy. One member of the civil delegation will accompany each.

Gen. Taylor—Apprise him of instructions to Montg. Comm. in regard to depositing supplies in order that he may suggest his views to Com &c.

(General J. B. Chambers writes from Walnut Grove the 7th March 1825:)

Walnut Grove 7th March 1825

His Excellency Israel Pickens

Dr. Sir

I received your letter of the eighth of last month, yesterday, informing me of the expected visit of LaFayette, and your kind invitation to join you at Montgomery. Not having seen any of the officers of this division, since the reception of your letter, it is impossible for me to say what number will accompany me to Montgomery, but I will assure your Excellency that I will be there myself with my Staff, if health permits, and I have no doubt that I shall bring one Brig. Genl. and from ten to fifteen field officers all in complete uniform. You mention that this will be a voluntary matter at the individual expense, Dear Governor I so hope there is not a man in Alabama that would be base enough to receive one cent of emolument, for the performance of so pleasing a

duty. When your Excellency becomes acquainted with the precise time of the arrival of our illustrious guest at Montgomery I will be thankful to be notified in time to reprepare to that place.

I am with sentiments of sincere respect

Your Excellencys

Obdt. Servt.

J. B. Chambers

General Chambers was stationed at Line Creek, and by couriers kept the governor, then at Montgomery, constantly informed of rumors respecting LaFayette's movements. Of the thirty first of March an exhausted express, who refuses to prosecute his route to Montgomery, has brought information of LaFayette's arrival at Fort Mitchell. Major Whiting is despatched with the news, and charged with a request that the governor "forward early in the morning such music as we may require, meaning such as will be suitable for cavalry."

April 2nd he wrote: "The post rider called here this morning at daylight and informed me that he left General Taylor with our guest at the Big Warrior's Stand at 3 o'clock yesterday p.m., and that he understood from some of the men that they would remain there all night and breakfast this morning at Walkers, seven miles from this place. I have sent two officers on to meet the general to inform him of the disappointment that will take place should he fail to arrive at Montgomery today, I have procured a fresh horse for the post rider, who has promised to hand you this letter with the least possible delay, when you can examine him yourself."

Later the same day the following was sent: "I have this moment received an express from General Taylor informing me that he will arrive at this place this evening and remain all night. But should he get here in time for us to arrive at Montgomery by 9 o'clock at night, I will press the movement with energy."

There is a letter from John B. Hogan, dated Line Creek, March 31. He related current rumors, and then proceeded: "We have learned that the Indians will escort him on horseback to this creek, one hundred strong. I hope our citizens will not be outdone in patriotism by the Creek

Indians. General Chambers is very anxious that you should send him two or three of the band with French horns or bugles, mounted, to play for the party going from this to town. . . . We had a small drill to-day on horseback. It would be well for the citizen cavalcade to not move until to-morrow for this place and await Major Whiting's arrival."

It may not be out of place to mention here that John B. Hogan was a favorite of "Old Hickory," who subsequently appointed him agent for the location of Indian reserves in the Creek Nation. He was also collector of customs at Mobile and senator from this county.
D.L. McC.

Canton March 14, 1825.

His Excellency Israel Pickens

Dear Sir, I have but a moment to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 24th. Ult. and to render very sincere thanks for the honorable service which you have had the goodness to assign me, as well as the kind manner in which you have been pleased to notice some of my other concerns. The association with Col. Pickens in the discharge of the interesting duties which may be confided to us, will be to me a circumstance of great pleasure—I will hold myself in readiness to attend at the shortest warning and must beg your Excellency to have your Commands forwarded as soon as you may obtain the necessary information—I write this on the road and without having time to write at length on account of the conveyance—When I get home I will inform you of what we may be doing and ask direction as to what should be done—I am glad that it falls to your administration to receive the visit of this illustrious man, and that the *welcome* and *decent formalities* which should attend it, devolve on the warmth of your heart, and the concertness of your taste—Until I hear or communicate more I remain very Sincerely &c.

J. Murphy

His Excellency Israel Pickens.
Cahawba.

L Creek 31st. Mar. 1825

Dear Governor:

In the hurry and bustle when in Montgomery I neglected and forgot to hand you the enclosed letter which was given me in Greensboro

by your Brother William, it was a great neglect, but hope you will excuse me as I was in such a very unhappy passion. I am waiting with anxious solicitude for the arrival of the great Philanthropist "L. Fayette." I pass my time very agreeably—and in constant readiness for any communication which may arrive for your Excellency either by night or day.

In haste with sentiments of gratitude

Ebenr. Whiting

P.S. The officers are all in good health and fine spirits.

(This letter from some of the reception committee gives the reader an idea of the difficulties it labored under in trying to carry out the mission of the Governor):

Uchee Creek 26 March 1825

His Excellency
Israel Pickens

Sir

I was requested by you to repair to this place to receive Genl. LaFayette *by the* 28th. inst. I expected to have Colo Murphy and Judge Clay associated with me, but from circumstances unknown to me those gentlemen did not arrive at Montgomery at the time when the escort to receive our nations guest were requested to set out. It appears from your letter to Genl. Taylor, if those gentlemen should fail to attend, that he was authorized to fill the vacancy: the evening before we were to leave Montgomery, after all hopes of the arrival of Judge Clay and Mr. Murphy had failed, the Genl. proceeded to nominate Colo A. T. Hayne and J. D. Bibb Esqr. to fill the vacancy, of which they were duly notified—No answer was rec'd. from Colo Hayne. J. D. Bibb accepted his appointment, in this situation we remained until Thursday morning 10 o'clock, when Genl. Taylor appointed J. W. Freeman Esqr. as one of the committee in the place of Colo Hayne, we immediately proceeded to this place with the carriages and baggage waggon supposed to be sufficient for the conveyance of the Genl. and his suit, and arrived about two o'clock.

27th

Today we went to Fort Mitchell in order to obtain if possible at what time Genl. LaFayette will arrive: but without effect—The information is

vague and indeterminate—today Genl. Taylor has sent an express to ascertain if possible, at what time the Genl. will be at Fort Mitchell, when we shall repair to receive him on his arrival—Genl. Taylor and the officers and Cavalry under his command, and Maj. Jonson who has furnished the carriages for the conveyance of Genl. LaFayette have acted in a manner to merit our highest approbation.

With sentiments of sincere
Respect we are Sir
Your Excellencies Mo.
Obt. Servants
B. Hall
J. D. Bibb
J. W. Freeman

Meanwhile Major General William Taylor, in command of the military escort, was having troubles of his own, and lots of them. There are seven letters from him and they tell the tales of his woes most graphically. The first is dated Cahaba 14 March 1825:

Cahaba 14 March 1825

Sir:

I this moment received your orders on the subject of the escort and shall I feel confident be ready with the Corps of Cavalry from Montgomery to fulfill the honorable duty assigned me. I will not fail to associate with me such civil gentlemen as I think will meet the approbation of Your Excellency.

I beg Your Excellency to be assured that no activity or exertion will be spared on my part.

I shall leave for Montgomery in two or 3 days and on my arrival the Corp will be in readiness.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your Excellency Most
Obt. Servant
Wm. Taylor
Maj. Genl.

(General Taylor writes again from Cahaba the 16th of March 1825):

Cahaba 16 March 1825.

His Excellency

Izrael Pickens

Sir:

Knowing as I do, that you must feel great anxiety to be kept constantly apprised of the progress and probable success of the arrangements in train, for the reception of Genl. LaFayette, it affords me much pleasure to assure you, as far as I am concerned as Commandent of the Military Escort, Your Excellencys orders and views have and will be punctually obeyed and I hope fulfilled.

Knowing the short period allowed for preparation I immediately ordered Captain James Abercrombie of Montgomery to hold his Corps of Dragoons in readiness to move at an hours warning and dispatched the necessary equipment from the arsenal—so far as they were complete and they have arrived before this time.

I at the same time dispatched an acceptance of the services of a small part of Captain Moore's Corps of Monroe and on their arrival at Montgomery I shall make such selection from the other Corps to the amount that I may want and that may be completely equiped.

I deemed this necessary for fear Captain Moore might not be in time and to prevent the *possibility* of failure.

I took the liberty of inviting Judge Saffold to accompany the Escort learning that his official duties will not interfere with such arrangement and I also invited Dr. Thomas Casey and I regret he has declined. The former I have the pleasure of believing will attend.

It became convenient and I also notified Mr. Hall of your intentions to invite him in order to put him in a state of readiness.

I have on Saturday morning and so soon as I learn (if it should be the case) that the committee at Montgomery have not obtained carriages and horses I shall obtain them (as I learn I can) from two gentlemen in the Co. of Autauga as I go on and I have so arranged it that I shall

learn the state of preparation before I get there and in time to make a personal application on my way if necessary.

I beg Your Excellency
to be assured of my
distinguished consideration

Wm. Taylor
Maj. Genl. Com. of Escort

His Excellency
Izrael Pickens

Montgomery 21st March 1825.

Sir:

I reached here last night at 9 o'clock and this morning have had an interview with the committee of arrangements of this place. I find the carriages, horses, &c are all ready and in handsome stile. The other arrangements are in progress and I flatter myself before I leave here I shall be enabled to apprise you of their completion.

The orders dispatched to the Cavalry of this place by a strange blunder of the Post Master have never yet been recd. Tho they are in tolerable order and I hope by exertions they will not disgrace themselves.

I have just recd. intelligence from Geo. that the Genl. cannot and will not reach the point of reception by several days or soon as expected.

This does not come officially and will not be relied on altho I think it probable. I shall wait the arrival of Wednesday's mail when I shall be correctly informed by Captain Barber.

Captain Goldthwaite commands a handsome uniform company here and by their presence on the day of reception this would add much to the respectability of the procession. I request it as a particular favor that you would permit one hundred stand of arms with accoutrements complete to be sent by the boats in the service of the State. Repts will

be taken for the arms and they will be returned by the boats again.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servt.

Wm. Taylor

Maj. Genl. 3rd Div.

Gov. Pickens

Cahaba

Oochee Creek 29th March 1825

Sir:

No decisive intelligence of the time of the arrival of Genl. LaFayette at this point has yet been recd. He reached Milledgeville 28th and was to leave *probably* the next day. I am glad to be able to inform you of the arrival here of Col. Murphy and Genl. Dale.

An express shall leave for Montgomery the hour I get determinate information.

Very respectfully

Your obt. Sert.

Wm. Taylor

Maj. Genl.

His Excellency

Izrael Pickens

(John Banks, Aide de Camp, to the Governor of Georgia addressed this letter to General Taylor):

Indian Nation

32 Miles from Ft. Mitchell

March 30th. 1825

Sir:

Yours of the 26th Inst. is just received from Col. Dickson. The es-

cort consist at present of only Col. Randolph and myself Aid-de-camp to the Governor &c. The Genl. will only go 12 miles further today and will probably arrive at Oochee Creek about 12 o'clock tomorrow.

Your Obt. Sevt.

John Banks
Aid-de-camp

(in haste)

Genl. Taylor

P.S. I shall be glad to see you at Ft. Mitchell with your escort if you have time. &c

J. B.

Creek Nation
30th March 1825

Sir:

Col. Dickson and Maj. Cowles have just returned and I send this by express. Genl. LaFayette spends *this night* at Mosses 18 miles beyond the Chattahoochee and reaches the river by 10 tomorrow.

Being in great haste and to give you the best idea I can afford I enclose you such communications as have been recd.

Col. Dickson (in addition) informs me the Genl. wishes if suitable with our arrangements to reach Montgomery on *Saturday evening* if possible, in time to *dine* and to attend such other entertainment as the citizens wish to offer him. I shall use every exertion to comply with his wishes and sooner if possible—but I must say from the badness of the roads, highness of waters and other contingencies I do apprehend it will be almost impossible. It is now raining and has been all day. Be assured sir your views and wishes shall be carried into effect as far as practicable.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servt.

Wm. Taylor

Maj. Genl. Comd. Escort.

Oochee Creek
31st March 1825.

Sir:

This morning at 10 o'clock we recd. Genl. LaFayette from the Geo. Escort and after dining at Fort Mitchell reached this place.

The Escort &c. leave at 5 o'clock tomorrow morning and if *high waters* and bad roads do not prevent will reach Walkers *tomorrow night* some time. It is most probable that the Genl. will not be delivered at Montgomery before *late* on Saturday or in the fore noon on Sunday. He *expects* to leave Montgomery on *Monday morning*. It is to me Sir a matter of great satisfaction to state that the Genl. expresses himself highly pleased with the arrangements and every thing thus far I trust will not only meet your approbation but not dishonor our State.

Your obt. Servt.
Wm. Taylor

(General Taylor noted on the back of this letter the following):

This note is left in order to apprise all concerned at line creek and elsewhere.

Wm. T.

Big Warriors Stand
1st April 1825

Sir:

The Genl. and Escort arrived here late this evening all well.

Your Genl. orders and letter were recd. here. Genl. LaFayette will reach on Sunday morning or Monday if possible when your orders on the manner of receiving &c shall be obeyed.

He has consented to remain until Monday evening 9 or 10 o'clock dine on Monday with the citizens and attend the ball, to be presented to the ladies. He will not remain longer in the ball room than 2 hours and his son will not attend in consequence of some late family afflictions.

On leaving the ball room he wishes to embark immediately for

Cahaba where he will either breakfast or dine as may be hereafter arranged—he prefers for expedition to breakfast at Cahabar remain a few hours, Embark for Claiborne and breakfast next day there—remain a few hours and set out for Mobile—I regret that my situation does not allow me to be more in detail. I am not well and quite in the crowd.

Capt. Abercrombies troop leaves before day prepared (if necessary to build a raft in the event of high water previous to my arrival at the first creek. I apprehend much difficulty as I am informed the waters are very high and some part or all of one bridge is gone. My Gent have really distinguished themselves by their promptitude on all occasions.

Very respectfully &c

Your obt. servt.

Wm. Taylor

Maj. Genl. Comd. Escort

(As General Taylor nears the end of his command of the escort overland, he reports to the Governor for the last time):

Walkers 2nd. April 1825

Sir:

I recd. by express yours of this morning and after a full and fair consultation with the Genl. the civil escort the officers together with the contractor and do find that I can not deliver our guest in Montgomery before 12 o'clock tonight.

I have therefore determined that as soon as the capacity of my Cavalry will permit in the *morning* he shall be presented to our friends in Montgomery.

Our horses are really many of them unable to perform.

The Genl. can still meet the arrangements at Cahaba &c as he can leave on Sunday afternoon.

This days march has been the worst and had a carriage.

Respectfully Your obt. Sert.

Wm. Taylor

Comdg. Escort

(This letter is noted on the back,) "Gen. Everitt committee of escort.")

Matthew's Bluff
23 March, 1825

His Excellency
Israel Pickens,

Sir:

The committee of escort, who desired meeting you at Cahaba, have employed the Steamboats Henry Clay and Henderson, for the purpose of transporting Gen. LaFayette &c to Mobile. The H. Clay left Mobile on Monday; and has, this morning, by the giving way of some part of her machinery been stopped and entirely disabled from proceeding farther. The Henderson will leave about Friday or Saturday, calculating to be at Cahaba by the 27th. In the meantime, such members of the Committee as embarked on the boat (the H. Clay) will endeavour to charter the Balize and proceed in her to Mobile—She is expected to pass up in the course of this evening.

Very respectfully
Your ob. sert.

Jno. F. Everitt
Chairman.

Montgomery
1st. March 1825

His Excellency
Israel Pickens

Dear Sir

Your letter dated in December last appointing a Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of our distinguished Guest Genl. LaFayette at this place has been received, and we regret exceedingly that ours in answer to the same has not reached you before this date. We have been selected in behalf of the Committee named by you at this place to inform you of the willingness of the Gentlemen appointed

by you to act. On the reception of yours before alluded to the Committee held a meeting and nominated a Chairman and Secretary since which time they have held themselves in readiness to receive any information you might be pleased to communicate on the subject. On yesterday Col. Peacock laid before us your letter of the 24th ult. informing us of the probable time that the Genl. might be expected in Montgomery and requesting our Committee also to make arrangements for carriages for his conveyance from the Georgia line to this place. We entertain hopes that the carriages together with the horses desired can be obtained in or near this town. Be assured however that in this particular as well as every other necessary arrangements continuity preparations will be made. In relation to necessary supplies we have just written the Mobile Committee fully on that subject.

Accept our respects with an assurance that every effort will be made to render the situation of our intended Guest as also your own during your stay with us as comfortable as possible.

Yours Respectfully
Ben Fitzpatrick
Henry Goldthwaite
William Cook

Montgomery 15th March 1825

His Excellency Israel Pickens

Sir

The committee appointed by your Excellency at this place to make arrangements for the reception of Genl. LaFayette, have directed the undersigned sub committee to inform you that in pursuance of the authority vested in them they have made a contract for the conveyance of General LaFayette from the Georgia line to this place in a style suited to the importance of the occasion, and have also made arrangements for his accommodation whilst he remains in this place.

They have also appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. John D. Bibb, William Sayre and Henry Goldthwaite to proceed to Fort Mitchell on the approach of General LaFayette for the purpose of meeting and escorting him to this place, in case no arrangement has been, or shall be made by your Excellency to that effect.

From the most recent accounts we presume the General will arrive at Fort Mitchell about the first of April.

Very respectfully your obedient servants
Benjamin Fitzpatrick

Henry Goldthwaite
William Cook

Montgomery 17th March 1825

His Excellency Israel Pickens

Sir

The committee of arrangement at this place appointed by your Excellency to make the necessary preparation for the reception of Genl. LaFayette have authorized the undersigned committee of correspondence to state to your Excellency that there a volunteer company of Light Infantry at this place who have equiped themselves with handsome uniforms who intend meeting our expected guest on the road between this place and line creek, and that it will be extremely gratifying to them, and add much to their appearance if they could upon that occasion have the use of one hundred stand of arms, which if it should meet with your Excellency's approbation they respectfully request, as does the committee also in their behalf that the arms may be sent up by the first Steam boat to this place.

We have the honor to be very respectfully
your obedient servants

Benjamin Fitzpatrick
Henry Goldthwaite
William Cook.

Montgomery Committee Names

Colo Wm. Peacock
Colo Jas. W. Johnson
Benjn. Fitzpatrick Es.

Henry Goldthwaite Es.
 N. E. Benson Esq.
 John Edmonson Esq.
 Wm. Sayre Esq.
 Joshua Falconer Esq.
 John Bailey Esq.
 Wm. Cook Esq.
 Major Thos. Scott
 J. D. Bibb Esq.
 Dr. Billnglay
 Doct Hoky (A respectable man
 Gindrat Mayor (a pious man

His Excellency Govr. Pickens

To Ebern. Whiting		
For this Amt. to Exp.)	
)	
on the road from)	
)	
Line Creek & at Montgomery)	\$2.00
Hire of a Horse at)	
)	
Montgomery 3 days @ \$1))	3.00

		\$5.00

Rec. payt. Montgomery April 4th 1825

Eben Whiting

(In the meantime at Cahaba, Claiborne and Mobile, preparations are being made for very elaborate entertainment of the expected guest. The committees of arrangements at this places so apprises the Governor:

In a paragraph of a letter from Cahawba Feb. 27th 1825, addressed to Samuel Pickens Esq., Judge Jesse Beene expounds some ideas of his for the entertainment at Cahaba;)

"We are to have a lordly meeting upon Monday next, to concoct measures for the reception of LaFayette in April next. We must have

something very splendid. All kinds of forest meat *viz* bear meat—venison—Turkey &c. Also all kinds of Southern and Western fresh water fish and fowl. All kinds of wild meats of every description served up under a large canopy of vines and evergreens, flowers &c. We must have the Alabama river in miniature meandering thro' the center of this table with Sam Dale and his canoe with a dozen Indians in the heat of battle floating along its tide."

Cahawba, March 11th, 1825

Sir;

Having received by this morning's mail, several letters directed to you which I, imagine contains some information of Genl. LaFayette, and knowing the ardent desire you, have of manifesting to that distinguished personage every appropriate honour, I have thought it would meet your approbation, in my forwarding them, by a special messenger, no other opportunity presenting itself, permit me to say, it would be gratifying to the citizens of this place, if there should be any news in relation to the Genls. to be informed of it. We have commenced our little operations in the way of preparation, and are going on, with the greatest harmony and zeal.

I am with great esteem

Your Obt. Servt.

J. J. Thornton

P.S. Mr. Camp can bring the commission sent for your signature by the last mail.

Cahawba March 14th 1825

Dear Sir

On my return home I find the preparations for the reception of the Nation's Guest very backwards. Some diversity of opinion prevails as to the manner to be adopted to defray the expense. Your presence here at this time would be very desirable. Would it not be well to have a ball

as well as a dinner; this would give the ladies an opportunity to pay their respects to him. If I can be of any service I will aid with pleasure. Mrs. Casey will attend to the fixing the rooms at the state house. I feel some pride not to be out done by the Capitol of Georgia.

Your ob. ser.

Yours &c

T. Casey.

Cahawba March 28th 1825

Governor Pickens

Respecd. Sir

The committee of arrangements at this place had a meeting this morning and was well attended. The object in view was to consult upon the reception of the Guest &c; and to have a knowledge of all the intended proceedings, to have them published; the committee to be guided by them and act in concert to have them pursued. Mr. Lumpkin took the manuscript in order to publish the same, (under the impression that the General cannot arrive here 'till next week) and he promised to forward by the Henderson a copy of the same to you.

The arrangements are all made with the idea that the General will arrive here from 10 to 12 o'clock a.m. and are much the same as was shown you while here—except, that for the gratification of some, an additional arch and flag are to be erected upon the Bluff, where Mr. Hitchcock delivers the address, which will be at the foot of 2nd North St.; also, that instead of Militia or Cavalry an escort of foot will be in readiness at the landing. Mr. Marong is organizing a company, who we think will do their parts well.

Some five or six of us are having prepared a public *Barbecue* free to all that will come and partake and the committee have agreed so to arrange it that the General will leave the table after a few toasts be drank, and be waited on to give a few moments of his presence to the company assembled at the Barbecue, to drink and give a toast.

This arrangement will give general and public satisfaction; for all of course cannot dine with the General; few can pay their \$5 for dinner

and not a great many can be accommodated at the public houses—but with this plan all can be accommodated with fare and drink, and that too, in a manner, with the Nation's Guest. And in a manner too, that will suit them best; id est, the multitude I mean.

Very respectfully Your obt. Servt.
Jno. J. Crocheron

N. B. Cause the guns of the Steamboats to announce his approach, when at Selma and afterward.

It is expected that, by the Steam boats stopping and making fast at the mouth of the Cahawba river and ferry landing, by its being but a few steps to the top of the bluff, where he will be addressed, it may be unnecessary that the carriages should go below the Bluff but remain on the top. Therefore it will be necessary that the Master of the Steam boat should be informed where to make his landing.

J. J. C.—

Any intelligence, by express or otherwise, of the precise day and hour of his arrival would add much to satisfy the people in the vicinity and prevent disappointments. And if you consider it not proper that the General should lodge on the Steam boat, (which he will necessarily have to do in going to Mobile to N. Orleans thence up the Mississippi) and if the Steam boats could start in the morning and arrive here before sun set; and you deem it best to come in the day, the committee will of course make their arrangements and such as to accord with the circumstance and your wishes.

(General Greening of Sparta plans great things for Claiborne):

Sparta Dec. 31st 1824

Dear Sir.

Since my return home, I have conversed with a great number of persons, all of whom express a wish to meet Genl. LaFayette at Claiborne, provided he should honor this state with a visit. And I now address you with this letter for the purpose of requesting, that in making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the General in this state

you will be kind enough to furnish the people in this section of the Country with an opportunity of beholding this revolutionary veteran, by landing him at Claiborne. In that event it will become necessary to order out the militia of the Counties of Clarke, Monroe, Conecuh, Butler and perhaps Wilcox and Washington. Information as early as possible should be given of the intended visit of LaFayette, so that the officers could equip themselves, and the troops be allowed sufficient time to rendezvous and be drilled.

On the morning of my departure from Cahawba, you intimated to me a wish that I should meet Gen. LaFayette at the Chattahoochee. Permit me to indulge the hope, that you will detail me for this service, and will place under my command two companies of cavalry. You stated to me that you considered that an escort of officers would appear to better advantage than cavalry. If you intend that military parades shall form a part of the ceremonies of the General's reception, it will be necessary that the officers should remain at home for the purpose of preparing their respective commands. In addition to this, there will be more uniformity in the appearance, and greater promptness in the movements of cavalry, than in a company of officers. I ought to remark that it cannot be expected that the officers should turn out generally in forming a company. With the exception of the state of Virginia, Gen. LaFayette has been escorted almost entirely through the Northern States by cavalry. Should you conclude to order out two companies of cavalry to meet the General at the Chattahoochee, permit me to recommend to your particular notice, the troop of cavalry at Claiborne.

Permit me to inquire whether or not, the expenses for forage and provisions will not be defrayed from the State Treasury?

I shall expect to be honored with a reply as soon as this letter reaches you.

I am with great respect

Your obt. sert.

Eldridge Greening

(Governor Pickens noted on the back of Mr. Greening letter;)

"Ansd. After 4th March Gen L F expected to leave Wash—Apl or May to be expected personal expenses of escorts to be pd by themselves—

Will be happy to give Gen G a distinguished command—Officers to retain their proportionate grades—20 dragoons a few officers Gen Staff &c to go to Chattahoochee other corps to meet at Line Creek—Intend giving those counties a visit of L. F. &c.”

Sir

At your request I have selected the following Gentlemen residing in Mobile as a committee to receive and prepare an entertainment for Genl. LaFayette; in making this selection I have had an eye only to such as are known for their public spirit, as well as knowledge in such matters. I am convinced that you cannot select a more suitable Committee from that city.

I remain your ob & sert.

J. B. Hogan

Cahawba 15 Dec. 1824

To his Ex. I. Pickens

Judge Hale. Capt. Root. Capt. Easter. Genl. Everitte. T. T. Holt. Philip McCloskey. Doct. Carthy. H. Gunnison. J. H. Garrow. J. G. Swift. Major Armtsrong. Capt. Ross. B. Ames. Jos. W. Moore. H. Stickney. H. V. Chamberlain. Doct. Chieusse. Doct. Lane .N. Pope. Col. Smoot. W. Barton. W. H. Robertson. Col. Wm. King. Maj. Montgomery. Doct. Webb.

Mobile 5th January 1825

Sir

Your communications of the 24th. Ultimo embracing the views of the general Assembly upon the subject of the invitation given to the venerable patriot, who is now the distinguished Guest of the Nation—has been received—and the committees of management which you have appointed has been convened—In conformity with their resolutions we are requested to inform your Excellency, that the Gentlemen composing that committee have with pleasure accepted the trust you have reposed in them—and will hold themselves in readiness to comply with your wishes, as soon as, they may receive any information from you, that

General La Fayette will honour our state with a visit—that every necessary preparation will be made and that no exertion will be wanting on their part to make the reception of so distinguished a benefactor of our country agreeable to his wishes, and to the character of our state.

In compliance with a further resolution of the meeting, we are instructed to request your Excellency, to add the name of Charles Batre Esq. to the Committee

We have the honour to be
Very respectfully
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servants

S. H. Garrow, Chairman
Thomas L. Carthy Secty.

His Excellency
Israel Pickens

(A notation on the front of the above letter by the Governor reads);
“ansd. 31 Jany. Mr. Battree and Col. Dinsmore added to the Com.”

Mobile March 6th 1825

Sir

As secretary to the committee of management appointed by your Excellency, to make, and to superintend all necessary arrangements, for the reception of our distinguished Guest, General LaFayette. I have the honour of transmitting to your Excellency, a copy of the proceedings of the last meeting, of the committee.

I hope that the enclosed resolutions of the committee may meet with the approbations of your Excellency.

I have the honour
to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble servant
Thomas L. Carthy
Mobile 28th February 1825

To His Excellency

Israel Pickens

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, for the reception of Genl. LaFayette now the distinguished Guest of the American people at Mobile, on the part of the State of Alabama, the following resolutions were adopted: Vz—

1. Resolved that J. F. Ross, T. T. Holt, J. F. Everitte, C. Root, L. Chiensse, N. Pope, W. Barton, and F. W. Armstrong, be a committee, whose duty it shall be, to procure one or more Steam-Boats, and to proceed therein to Montgomery there to receive General LaFayette and to conduct him from thence to Mobile—
2. Resolved. That. Wm. R. Hallett, P. McLoskey, E. Webb and H. V. Chamberlain be a committee of correspondence, whose duty it shall be to write to the officers of the 4th Regiment of United States infantry inviting them to be present at the reception of Genl. LaFayette and also to request the attendance of the regimental Band of Music—also to invite the officers of the U. S. Artillery, stationed at Barrancas—also the officers of the Engineer Corps. at Mobile-point—also any other officers of the Government—they may deem advisable. Also to procure a Band of Music from New Orleans to accompany the committee to Montgomery—
3. Resolved. That, T. L. Carthy, R. J. Easter, Wm. H. Robertson, Chester Root, J. W. Moore and J. G. Swift, be a committee of household and supplies, whose duty it shall be, to procure a house, furniture, Equipage &c. for the purpose of accommodating our Guest during his stay in Mobile, also to procure supplies of every description and to superintend this household during his stay—
4. Resolved. That, S. H. Garrow, N. Pope, P. McLoskey, Silas Dinsmoor, Barrett Ames, C. Batre, Henry Gunnison, T. L. Carthy, H. Stickney, J. W. Moore, Wm. Hale and Wm. H. Robertson—be a committee whose duty it shall be, to procure and provide a public dinner and ball, and superintend and manage the same—
5. Resolve, That, E. Montgomery, is appointed Chief Marshall.—
S. G. Swift, B. S. Smoot, Henry Gunnison and R. C. Lane, as—

sistant Marshalls of the day, whose duty it shall be, on the arrival of the Steam Boats, with General LaFayette to arrange and direct the procession from the place of landing to the place of reception—

6. Resolved. That. E. Webb, R. J. Easter and William Hale, be a committee to draught and deliver an address of welcome to General LaFayette—on his arrival at Mobile—and that they select one from this number to deliver the address—
7. Resolved, That, the whole committee under the direction of the chairman form a committee of reception—
8. Resolved, That, Col. Wm. King, T. L. Carthy, E. Webb, W. R. Hallett, R. J. Easter, and T. T. Holt, be a committee to prepare toasts to be drank at the dinner—
9. Resolved, That, S. H. Garrow, Wm. R. Hallett, E. Montgomery, Wm. H. Robertson, Silas Dinsmoor, S. G. Swift, R. J. Easter, C. Batre and Wm. Hale, be a committee of escort to attend Genl. LaFayette—from Mobile to New Orleans, or to such point as may be designated by the authorities of Louisiana—
10. Resolved, That Barrett Ames, C. Batre' and H. Stickney, be a committee of accounts one of whom shall act as treasurer, and the duty of this committee shall be, to keep accurate accounts of monies received and disbursed which disbursements shall take place, upon the order of the chairman of any one of the committees appointed at this meeting—
11. Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of the committee inform his Excellency the Governor, of the proceedings of this meeting, and request him as soon as he may receive intelligence of the determination of General LaFayette to visit this section of the state, to advise by first opportunity—

Thos. L. Carthy, Secty.

Mobile March 10th 1825

Sir

I have to regret very much that circumstances have occurred which will call my attention away from this city for a few weeks, and which precludes me the pleasure of acting as one of the Committee of Manage-

ment appointed by your Excellency for the reception of our nation's distinguished guest;—Will you therefore be pleased to accept of my resignation as a member of that committee,—from the construction which I placed in your first communication, I believed it was you as the Executive of our State to pay General LaFayette the principal Honour at Mobile, but you will perceive by the Resolutions adopted at a meeting held on the 28th ulto which resolutions were forwarded to you by the Secretary, that the majority of the committee have deemed it differently. As I was the Chairman, delicacy prevents me from commenting upon those *resolutions*;—but Your Excellency will no doubt at a single glance observe the Error, and will view the subject as I have done.—With assurances of the highest esteem.

I am Sir

Your Excellencie's

Mo. obt. st.

S. H. Garrow

Mobile 21st March 1825

His Excellency

Israel Pickens—

Sir—

Finding it almost impossible to proceed in the erection of the necessary buildings, for the purpose of properly receiving and entertaining the distinguished Patriot, who is now about to honour our State with a visit. The committees have concluded to adopt the mode proposed by Your Excellency ei that of sending the Treasurer of the Committee Mr. Henry Stickney, to Cahaba, for the purpose of receiving funds, to meet, the very great expenditures now daily taking place—

When Your Excellency takes into consideration, the very many expenses we are obliged to incur, not only for the general entertainments to be given here, but that we are obliged to furnish a large variety of supplies to the committees at the different places of reception on the river Alabama. Your Excellency will . . . after viewing these circum-

stances, allow the draught, which our Treasurer may make upon the funds appropriated by the State for this purpose—

We have the honour to be
Most respectfully

Your Excellency's
Most obedient servants

Ezekiel Webb
Chairman

Thomas L. Carthy, Secty.

Mobile March 17th 1825

To His Excellency Israel Pickens

Most Ex. Companion,

The suggestion contained in your late communication to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the State, in reference to the Masonic Reception in this city of the "Nation's Guest" was Communicated to the Companions of Mobile Chapter No. 3 on yesterday the presiding officer which the Mo! Ex: Th: Sanford, shortly thereafter called a meeting of the Chapter for the purpose of carrying into effect your Excellency's Suggestion on that subject in adopting preparatory measures which may enable them to present to the Universally Recognized friend of Liberty and of Man the Tribute not only of their Masonic Veneration and respects, but of their grateful recollections of his past sacrifices and distinguished services in Freedom's cause. The following is a Copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting towit.

Masonic Hall, City of Mobile, March 16th AD 1825

7 o'clock P.M.

"Resolved by the Companions of Mobile Chapter No. 3 that a Committee of the Chapter be appointed to Act in conjunction with a Committee from Mobile Lodge No. 10, to take into consideration the suggestion of the M.E.G.H.P." that the Nation's Guest should receive an entertainment from the Masonic fraternity "And to prepare a plan and estimate for said entertainment and to report the same together with their ideas

of the means most eligible to carry the same into effect—Which resolution was adopted and a Committee of four were appointed Viz;

M. E. T. Sandford
E. H. V. Chamberlain
S. G. Swift
T. P. Norris

Resolved—that the M. E. C. Jas. Elliott be appointed a Committee from the Chapter to correspond with his Excy. the Governor and to inform him of the proceedings of this Chapter in reference to the contemplated Masonic Reception for the "Nation's Guest." And to obtain necessary information from him on the subject, both of which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Pursuant therefore to these resolutions the pleasing duty is assessed to me by the Compns of Mob. Chr. No. 3 to communicate to your Excellency its proceedings, in reference to the contemplated Masonic reception of our illustrious Brother, and to ask from your Excellency the communications of such lights as your superior intelligence may enable you to impart. It is a source of regret that the means at the disposal of the Masonic Brethren here, are greatly inadequate to the "Splendid Masonic Reception" of the General. Still their warmth of feeling and of gratitude for the General will urge them to the attempt, in a cause so much calculated to excite their patriotic feelings. It is also made my duty by those resolutions to receive from your Excy. all the information you may think proper to impart, in reference to the number of days it is probable the General may pass in our City. In order that the arrangements may be adapted to the period of his arrival.

Suffer me in conclusion to present you my cordial greetings for the reulwed Masonic testimonial of respect and esteem received recently from the Royal Arch Masons of this state.

Yours fraternally

Jno. Elliott

D. G. HP.

P.S. Please drop an early answer.

J. E.

Mobile 21st March 1825

Sir and Companion,

I had the pleasure of receiving by Col. Easter your favor of the 24th. Ultimo Communicating your acceptance of the office of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the State of Alabama.

Your wish that a meeting of the Grand Chapter be called for the purpose of greeting our illustrious brother LaFayette on his arrival at this place would be complied with most cheerfully, was there time sufficient to notify the Officers residing in the Northern part of the State as required by the Constitution.

It is proposed however by the brethren composing the Mobile Chapter and Lodge that some arrangements be made for that occasion and by these Committees have been appointed, for the purpose of communicating with your Excellency on the subject, to which please refer.

I have the honor to be with much respect and esteem your fraternal-ly.

Wm. D. Stone
Gr. Sect. Gr. Chapter
State of Alabama

His Excellency

Israel Pickens

Gr. High Priest

Gr. Ch. S. A.

Some data incident to General LaFayette's visit.

Col. Thornton

You will please deposit with Doctr Webb Chairman of the Mobile Committee of arrangements for Genl. LaFayette's reception the sum of five thousand dollars if so much are in your hands and take this receipt, to be accountable in discharge of the claims listed by sd committee. You will endorse the rect on the list and retain it for the Comptroller's office.

April 13th 1825

Israel Pickens

Sir:

The object of these present is to call your attention to a contract made by the Fayette Committee of the State of Alabama and the Committee of this place on the subject of the Charter of the Steam Boat Natchez. That each state should pay half the expense. We now inform you that the amot. paid by the Committee here is Twenty seven hundred Dols., we have therefore to request this favor of you Transmitting to us the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty dols.—the amt. due by your state.

The committee are the more anxioi on this amount in consequence of the Expenditures having far exceeded the appropriation for the reception of the "Nation's Guest."

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Sir

Your most ob

Nath: Cox.

Chairman of the LaFayette
Committee

New Orleans 18 May 1825.

To His Excellency
The Governor of
Alabama
Mobile

Mobile 24th. May 1825

Dear Sir,

As the creditors of the Mobile LaFayette Committee are becoming very importunate in their demands, you will please excuse us for addressing you on the subject and requesting you to forward as soon as possible the funds necessary to pay them.

We have paid about half of the money left with us to such claimants as were very receptous and are waiting for further funds to make an equal distribution among the rest.—We hope however that you may

be able to forward us enough to pay the whole demands which in our opinion would be the most polite course for the execution to take—as its submission to the Legislature should be prevented if possible.

With sentiments of high spirits I have the honor to be your most obedient servt.

Ezek. Webb
Chairman.

To his Excellency Israel Pickens.

Cahaba Ala. May 18, 1825

My Dear Sir

According to my promise I directed a paper to meet you at Pittsburgh and again enclose you one herein. This contains but a partial account of our doings when you were with us. You will receive a packet which I have caused to be directed to you at Boston giving an account at each place where you stopped in your journey through this state; believing, that it may be satisfactory to you, or to some of your friends, in giving a reference to the incedents occuring here in the gratifying occasion to our citizens of the young state of Alabama.

I hope you will have reached Boston by the time you wished, in good health and spirits, after a journey unexampled in our own, or in any other times. A march so extended, so rapid, and at the same time so triumphant, has never the boon of any personage before and it is truly a source of common congratulation among the friends of republican institutions and of free social order throughout the world .

I am too sensible of the fatigue of your late journey and of those gratifying attentions by which you will be surrounded when this shall have reached you to add any thing to them by a longer letter without material to make it interesting to you.

Hereafter when you shall be enjoying the tranquillity of your own domestic circle, I hope to have the pleasure of corresponding with you in comformity with your kind invitation, when I parted with you.

I am with sentiments of profound respects and esteem

Your most obt.
Israel Pickens

Genl. LaFayette

Cahaba May 31st. 1825

Honorable Israel Pickens

Dear Sir

I have made several applications to the LaFayette Committee for payt. of my bill—for Services performed by Steam Boat Balize, in transporting Genl. LaFayette and Suit, and also your Excellency and Suit with the Committee and have not yet been able to get any. As I am about to close my Business preparitory to leaving the State for some months, you will render me a very great Service by directing them to pay my claim or by providing for it in any other way that may Suit your convenience better I hope to be in Cahaba in about 2 weeks from this date.

I am very respectfully

Your obt. St.

Richd. Hovendon

(There is a notation on the back of this letter by the Governor):

"Rd. Hovenden, ansd. referring him to Doct. Webb Chm. at Mobile &c."

The pleasure of Miss Hovendon's Company
is requested at the Ball to be given in
honor of General LaFayette, on the day
of his arrival in this city.

P. McLoskey
L. Chuiesse
T. L. Carthy
&c

Committee

Mobile, 1st April, 1825.

VISIT OF GENERAL LaFAYETTE IN ALABAMA

Conformably to the joint Resolution of the legislature, an invitation was communicated by the Governor inviting Genl. LaFayette to honour the State with a visit. The invitation was accepted, and on the approach of the distinguished guest, he was met at the state boundary on the Bank of Chattahoochee by a civil and military escort and carriages for transportation of himself and his retinue. This point is within the country of the Creek Indians, and nearly 100 miles distant from the nearest white settlements in Alabama. The civil part of the escort consisted of several members of the legislature and other respectable citizens delegated by the executive to receive and accompany the guest. The military escort consisted of two troops of cavalry finely uniformed and equipped; the one from Montgomery distant 100 miles, the other from Monroe distant nearly 200 miles. These were commanded by a Maj. General attended by other General and Staff officers.

On meeting the guest, he was received by an address of congratulations and welcome on behalf of the civil delegation, which was appropriately answered. He was then informed by the officer commanding the troops that he had been ordered by the Executive to escort him to Montgomery where it was his wish to receive him personally, and in the mean time the troops would with much pleasure conform to his orders and wishes. The guest and his retinue consisting of his son Geo. W. LaFayette, his Secy. Col. Lavasseier and his friend Mr. Deseon, after interchange of salutations proceeded in the carriages provided. That in which the Genl. rode, was drawn by four elegant greys.

So great a portion of the way led through an uninhabited Indian country, refreshments and other supplies were transmitted to suitable places of deposite, for comfortable accommodation. This dreary road was thus for the moment cheered with comforts and with plenty.

In passing through the Indian territory, repeated honours were paid to the welcome visitant by the ter-tenants of the wilderness. Little Prince, the principal chief delivered to him an animated address in his own language. There being no interpreter present, the General returned an answer in English; imagining from the gestures and countenance of the Indian orator what might be the purport of his speech. This answer was full of those philanthropic sentiments which characterize the man.

An Indian *Ball Play* was exhibited for the entertainment of the

guest. And one hundred warriors mounted on ponies joined the escorts and attended them to Line Creek, the commencing point of the white settlements of Alabama.

Here two aides and other officers of the Governor's staff together with a number of general, field, and staff officers, met the guest and escorts and joined in the procession which was there formed in conformity to a general order, and was soon after increased into a great cavalcade by the assemblage of numerous citizens from the adjacent country, and was continued to Montgomery a distance of twenty miles from Line Creek, and through a beautiful farming country.

On a commanding eminence at the approach to Montgomery were erected two spacious tents with a triumphal arch between them neatly and tastily decorated with evergreens and flowers. Here the procession halted at about 12 o'clock on the 3d April, and the guest was received by the Governor under the arch and addressed in an affectionate manner in behalf of the authorities and people of the state, and answered in an appropriate and feeling manner.

After an introduction to the committees of arrangements and many of the assemblage of citizens that had been waiting his arrival, the guest was presented to the ladies from the village and country who were seated in one of the tents. After a short delay, the guest was taken into the Governor's carriage and the procession continued with the accession it had gained in its civil and military numbers, attended by a fine band of music, to the quarters provided for his accommodation.

The corporate authorities of the town called on the guest at his quarters and gave him an address of welcome. This day being Sunday, all further public honours and parade were discontinued. The guest and his retinue and the civil with a few of the military escort partook of a private dinner with the Governor. In the evening all attended divine service.

On next morning (Monday) the Masonic body of the village called on their visiting brother and guest at his quarters and delivered an address of welcome, which was appropriately answered.

Many ladies and other citizens were introduced to the guest among whom were a few of his fellow labourers of the revolution. These last

were by a general invitation from the governor requested to attend at the places designated on, the line of March most convenient to them, where provisions would be made for their gratuitous accommodation. It will avoid repetition here to add that a few of those sages assembled at each of the places on the route, and the meeting between them and their heroic visitor was always most affectionate on both sides. And it was remarkable that in very few instances were these good old men capable of utterance at the first interview, and always were they received with the warmest cordiality.

The additional festivities at Montgomery consisted of a public dinner and in the evening a ball, both of which were splendid and numerously attended. And many of the houses were handsomely illuminated.

After attending the ball, the guest departed at 11 o'clock in the night, accompanied by the Governor and the civil escorts and most of the officers who had composed the military procession, and embarked on board of the steam-boats Henderson and Balize. A number of ladies and gentlemen accompanied on board the steam-boat Fanny. On Tuesday morning the flotilla halted at Selma, to gratify the citizens of that village and its vicinity, who called on board and paid their respects to the guest. After a short delay, the voyage was continued to Cahaba, where the boats arrived at 11 o'clock the same morning, 110 miles by water from Montgomery.

After attending the ball the Genl. and his retinue consisting of his son Secy and Mr. Deseon, departed accompanied by the Gov. and suite and the other escorts at 11 o'clock and reached Claiborne about 12 o'clock on Wednesday.

Here a numerous assembly of persons from the town and adjacent country met the guest at the bank of the River, after landing the Genl. was introduced by the Gov. to the committee of arrangements at that place and was addressed by Mr. Dellet their chairman, and returned a suitable answer. A procession was formed composed in part of Capt. Moore's troop of Cavalry who had formed part of the Chattahoochee and who had returned home by land from Montgomery. (The Genl. answered taking occasion to notice this troop.)

The procession continued to the Court House which was tastily decorated for the occasion. Here the Genl. was introduced to a crowded

assembly of ladies and other citizens and after retiring to his quarters partook of a public dinner.

The great urgency of the guest to proceed on his long and arduous journey, in consequence of having lost several days from his calculated rout before reaching the state denied the citizens of Claiborne their expected pleasure of the company of the guest to partake of a ball according to preparations. Late in the afternoon the Guest and retinue the Executive and staff and escorts reembarked and proceeded during the night. On Thursday morning the flotilla reached Mobile amid the roaring of cannon and the reiterated cheerings of the citizens.

Here as at most other places the citizens were deprived of a portion of their anticipated pleasure in administering additional comforts and honours by a delay of another day. About 12 o'clock the Guest and retinue with the Gov. and his staff and escorts reembarked on board of the Steam-boat to be ready for an early departure for Mobile Point, the last point of land within the territory of the state, and where very handsome entertainments were provided under the superintendence of Maj. D. Russell for a parting festival.

A civil and military escort sent by the authorities of Louisiana had been in waiting at Mobile on board the fine Steam boat Natchez to conduct the guest to N. Orleans. On board this vessel, off Mobile Point the Governor and his attending escorts took his leave of their venerated visitor and fellow traveller, after an affecting interchange of good will and good wishes.

References used:

(The data subjoined and following the Hovendon letter of May 31st, is a statement presumably written either by Governor Pickens himself or by his brother, Samuel, to give a sum up of Gen. LaFayette's journey through the State.

Comments relative to the letters in the possession of the compiler of this contribution have been aided by references to History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography, Vol. 2 and 3, passim, to Woodward's *Reminiscences*, and to newspapers of the period. The LaFayette letters and many others of a coincident date are in my hands and likewise I have some newspapers of the period. D.L.McC.)

LEWIS' TAVERN AT FORT BAINBRIDGE

Travelers who passed through the Creek Nation between 1820 and 1830 have left sundry descriptions of the Taverns and Inns. From bits of data taken from the notes of those travelers, students of late years have woven descriptions of these houses of entertainment and have compiled statistical data of much historical worth in fixing the lore and customs of the period.

Kendall Lewis' Tavern was a large double-pen log structure with an open hall between, and having separate cabins in the rear. Apparently the Bar and Lobby of the Inn occupied the front rooms and the guests were accommodated in the rear cabins. One traveler says that twelve guests could be accommodated. There were no glass windows but shutters were provided for some of the guest rooms. A roller towel on the wall of the open hall was for the common use of the guests, but a Scotchman comments that an ewer and basin would be furnished, if paid for, in the individual apartments.

Kendall Lewis was the son-in-law of Big Warrior,* Chief of the Upper Creek Indians from 1810 until 1824 when he died in Washington. In 1811, Lewis was a Lieutenant of Scouts in the service of Col. Benjamin Hawkins, United States Agent for Indian affairs South of the Ohio River. Lewis seems to have been a Captain in one of the Georgia Regiments in the War of 1813 (as he is frequently referred to as such). The date on which he took Big Warrior's daughter for a wife is not of record. There is considerable tradition in Russell County, Alabama with reference to two of his children who moved to Arkansas in the 1830's. A son was born to Mrs. Lewis on the night of April 1, 1825. Perhaps the excitement and confusion incident to the entertainment of Gen. LaFayette and his retinue might have induced the consummation of this event and it is known that this boy, named General LaFayette Lewis grew to manhood, resided most of his life in Russell County.

(*The stopping place mentioned in the Pickens letters as Big Warrior's Stand, was actually Kendall Lewis' Tavern, at Fort Bainbridge. In later years a road stop was at Fort Bainbridge, Creek Stand, and Warrior's Stand, points along the Federal Road between the Western line of Russell County and Fort Hull, near Tuskegee.)

Mrs. Harris, presumably a widow, maintained this tavern in 1830,

and while she is not called so by name, circumstances would indicate that she was the proprietor in 1835. A location on a map of 1836 marked "Cooks" is practically coincident with the location.

Capt. Lewis, a Georgian, was said by Adam Hodgson, British traveler entertained by him in 1820, to have left that State on account of having killed a man in a personal encounter. From information in my hands as late as July 4, 1936, I learn that Capt. Lewis was the brother of Mary Lewis Wall whose granddaughter resides today at Macon, Georgia.

THE IRA MITCHELL HOME

A rather pretentious frame structure occupies the site at the present time of old Fort Bainbridge. Capt. Lewis' Tavern was about 400 yards West and on the left side of the road from the Fort.

(Compiled by Peter A. Brannon, from numerous notes referable to Fort Bainbridge.)

PRINCIPAL STAGE STOPS AND TAVERNS IN WHAT IS
NOW ALABAMA PRIOR TO 1840.

(This List is Compiled from Material as set out in the Appended
Bibliography by W. P. A. Workers on Project 1584.)

Alabama Hotel, Tuscaloosa; Under the management of Lewis; was the
political center of that place while the Capitol was there.

Thomas Anthony's Tavern; (See Fort Mitchell, Russell County).

Fort Bainbridge, Russell County; Twenty-nine miles West of the Chat-
tahoochee River on the old Federal Road.

Mrs. Harris' Hotel, 1835.

Lewis' Tavern, 1818-1825; LaFayette stopped here, April 1, 1825.

Capt. Kendall Lewis, the former Army Officer serving under Col.
Benjamin Hawkins, the Agent, had his father-in-law, Big Warrior
as his "Sleeping Partner," but the Indian owned it.

Bear Meat Cabin, Blount County; Early travelers stopped, before 1825,
in Blountsville on the Tuscaloosa to Huntsville road.

Bell Tavern; Same as Freeny's Tavern. The Bell, which prompted the
name, is now preserved in the Alabama Department of Archives
and History.

Bonum's Tavern, Montgomery County; This was the original settlement
of the Bonham family in Western Montgomery County.

Major Brown's Tavern, Dallas County; East of Cahaba River on the
road to Tuscaloosa.

Buzzard Roost Tavern; Levi Colbert's place of entertainment on the old
Natchez Trace, in the present Colbert County.

Patrick Byrne's Tavern, Baldwin County; On the hill before going down
in the valley to reach Blakeley. A breakfast stop, where good coffee
might be had.

The Carter House, Claiborne; Kept by three brothers.

Centerville Tavern; The present day home of J. P. Kennedy at Centerville, used from the date of the removal of the Capitol to Tuscaloosa, as a stopping place in that town. On the removal of the records to Montgomery in 1847, the caravan stopped there.

Cheatham's Tavern, Huntsville, Madison County; C. Cheatham operated a place of entertainment in the town of Twickenham, on Jefferson Street, just off the Square.

Coker's (Cooker's) Tavern; Northern part of Conecuh County (this stop was thirteen miles below Price's on the road to Blakeley.)

Cook's Tavern; An accommodation stop on the old Federal Road about Uchee, Russell County of to-day.

Crabtree's Tavern, 1825; (See Fort Mitchell, Russell County.)

Crocheron's Tavern, Richmond, Dallas County ;This was a large brick structure, and the remains exist to-day.

Thomas Crowell's Tavern, 1827; (See Fort Mitchell, Russell County.)

Dadeville Hotel; In which Johnson J. Hooper is reputed to have written some of his "Simon Suggs" and "Widow Rugby" stories.

Fort Dale, Butler County; 1820.

The Taylor House, at Greenville; Was the official stopping place five years later.

Dexter House, Montgomery; Erected in 1847 by Col. Lewis Owen. Managed by Jacob P. House of Autauga County, a Mr. Sims, and William Taylor.

Duffie's (Duffle's) House; On the road from Coosada to Tuscaloosa, probably about Centerville.

Evans' Tavern, Montgomery County; Same as Milly's Tavern, which see. Milly later married this man.

Exchange Hotel, Montgomery; Completed November, 1847—never closed

since. This hostelry was built by Robinson and Bardwell, who built the first State Capitol under plans drawn by Samuel Holt. Leased first by J. J. Stewart, and subsequently in the management have been: Joseph G. Field, Washington Tilley, Lanier and Son, A. P. Watt, Bulger, Hucell and Company (who managed it during the Confederacy), C. A. Lanier, and that family owns the controlling interest to-day.

John M. Flynn's House; Claiborne.

Frankfort Hotel, Franklin County; Built in 1844.

Major Clement Freeny's Tavern, Montgomery; On present Commerce Street, two squares South of the River. Major Freeny was the son-in-law of Mrs. Walter Lucas, of Lucas' Tavern fame. They both entertained LaFayette on his trip through America in 1825.

The Georgian's Tavern; An early stop probably in Monroe County, dating not later than 1830, on the road to Blakeley.

Globe Tavern; Same as the Indian Queen; built in 1820 by George Washington B. Townes. Mr. Townes was, a few years later, Governor of Georgia.

Gregg's Tavern, Lawrence County; At Leighton. The first stop after crossing the River at old Bainbridge, at a point on the Buyler road, first authorized Alabama State highway.

Green Bottom Inn, Madison County; On the Huntsville to New Market Pike. Maintained prior to 1818 and some years later by John Connelly. Here Andrew Jackson stopped.

Hadley's Inn, Escambia County; Somewhere close to the present Flomaton.

Mrs. Harris' Hotel, 1835; See Fort Bainbridge, Russell County).

The Indian Queen, Montgomery; North side of Market Street, near North McDonnough Street.

James Johnston's Tavern; (See Fort Mitchell, Russell County).

Edward D. King's House, Perry County; This gentleman would take travelers as an accommodation only.

Lewis' Tavern, 1818-1825; (See Fort Bainbridge, Russell County).

Longmyre's Tavern; Sixteen miles South of Cooker's, and probably in Conecuh County.

Lucas' Tavern; Montgomery County, two miles West of Okfuski Creek.

Gen. LaFayette spent the night of April 2, 1825 in this building, which now stands, used as a Negro house.

Duncan (sometime Douglas) Macmillan's House, Conecuh County; This house was sixteen miles from Longmyre's. The proprietor was a God-fearing man.

Archibald Maderra's Tavern, Huntsville, Madison County; This institution enjoyed a lucrative business in 1819 when it was political headquarters for the delegates to the Territorial Constitutional Convention.

The Madison House, Montgomery; Corner North Perry and Market Streets; erected in 1847, dismantled in 1908. Managed by Charles Abercrombie, Washington Tilley, Joseph Pizzala (he called it "The European House"), Sidney Kirtland and others.

Sam Manack's House on Pinchona, Montgomery County; 1803-1816, at the old Federal Road crossing. Here was born David Moniac (Manack), first Indian appointed to the United States Military Academy; here was entertained Peggy and Lorenzo Dow, and Aaron Burr, under arrest, was here in 1807. Mrs. Manack was William Weatherford's mother-in-law.

The Medison House, Montgomery; Erected in 1821, at the corner of Commerce and Montgomery Streets, on the Public Square. This is the present Exchange Hotel.

McAlpin's Tavern, Bibb County; Near the present Centerville, in Bibb County.

Merchants Hotel, Montgomery; Erected in 1831, by Mr. Caleb Tompkins, on the North side of Market Street, about the present Dexter Avenue Methodist Church. Managed by Oliver Reed, and after his death, by his widow. Burned May 18, 1846.

Mrs. Mill's House, Baldwin County; Somewhere near the present crossing of Little River on Monroeville to Bay Minette road.

Milly's Tavern, Montgomery County; At the Federal Road crossing of Noococe Cheppo Creek (two miles East of present Mt. Meigs). This woman, the widow of a British soldier who died at Kasihta, lived in the Creek country from 1785 to after 1820. She had a toll bridge and tavern stop license from the Federal Government.

Fort Mitchell, Russell County.

Thomas Anthony's Tavern; (Little Prince, the Indian Chief, controlled a half-interest in this business from 1811 to about 1824, though between 1811 and 1820 the tavern keeper's name, the white man, is not mentioned. Adam Hodgson, when there in 1820, mentions Thomas Anthony of Philadelphia.

Crabtree's Tavern, 1825; (Three miles West of Fort Mithcell). LaFayette stopped here March 31, 1825.

Thomas Crowell's Tavern, 1827; (At the Post). Capt. Hall, R. N., Count Saxe-Weimer, James Stuart, and other notable travelers mentioned Capt. Crowell.

James Johnston's Tavern; Same as Crowell's, and was known by several other names; located at Fort Mitchell. Major Johnston was the Mail contractor between Montgomery and Milledgeville in the early Twenties, and controled, with Ward Taylor of Greenville, and Patrick Byrnes of Blakeley, early Stage routes going South out of Montgomery.

The Montgomery Hall, Montgomery; On lower Market Street, Southwest corner of Lawrence. Cost \$50,000; opened to the public in 1835; leased by Benjamin Wilson and John Bluck.

Montgomery Hotel, Montgomery; Same as Bell Tavern.

Mooreville Tavern, Limestone County; Still standing; property of Henry B. Zeitler's Estate.

Rev. Nall's House, Bibb County; On the Tuskaloosa road.

Pack's Tavern, DeKalb County; On the old road leading to Ross' Landing, on the Tennessee River, and later Lebanon.

Peeble's Tavern, Escambia County; About old Steadham village, the headwaters of the Escambia River.

Planter's Hotel; On Montgomery Street, in the city of Montgomery, on the Square, West of the Artesian Basin (site of Capitol Clothing Store of 1936). Burned on December 16, 1838. In 1833, Abner McGee erected this building, making the bricks out of the contents of an Indian Mound on the River bank just East of Maxwell Field.

Price's Inn, Butler County; About Butler Springs of to-day.

Routt's Round Top Inn, Hazel Green, Madison County.

Royston's Inn, Russell County; At Sand Fort, fifteen miles West of the Chattahoochee River on the old Federal Road (1825 and 1836 dates historically recorded).

Scurlock's, Conecuh County; On the Conecuh River, some thirty miles West of Pea River. This tavern was on the Fort Crawford road. In 1819, corn to feed the traveler's horse was \$6.00 per bushel. This family name is probably "Shurlock," yet perpetuated in Southeast Alabama.

Sharp's Tavern, Bibb County; Near the present Centerville.

Judge Stephens' House, Bibb County; On the Tuskaloosa to Coosada road.

Tate's, Baldwin County; At the forks of the Blakeley and Pensacola trails. This was the residence of David Tate, who moved, with Sam Manack, into this country on the former property of their relative, Alexander McGillivray. About 1818 or 1819, Andrew Jackson erect-

ed Montpelier at this place. Mr. Frank Earle owns the place and lives there to-day.

The Taylor House, Greenville, Butler County; (See Fort Dale).

Vickers' Tavern; North side of Market Street, at Decatur. Erected in 1818 by James Vickers.

Walker's Tavern, Macon County; 1816 to about 1840. Adjacent to the Pole Cat Spring, Indian Agency, at the trail fork; North to Tukabahchi, West to Fort Jackson, Southwest to St. Stephens. Capt. Walker was the son-in-law of Big Warrior.

Washington Hall, Claiborne.

The White House, Cahaba, Dallas County.

Wood's Tavern, Montgomery County; On the old Federal Road about fifteen miles West of Snowden, and somewhere in the vicinity of Sandy Ridge, Lowndes County of to-day. Col. Matthew Wood was an officer of the Alabama Militia. The Inn was presided over by his "talkative daughter."

Young's Tavern, Cahaba, Dallas County.

Bibliography. For numerous references to places of accommodation in Alabama prior to 1840, see:

"Early Travel and some Stage Stops in Alabama," by Peter A. Brannon, in the "Pageant Book," Montgomery, 1926;

"The Federal Road," by Peter A. Brannon, published in the "Montgomery Advertiser," 1923;

"By-Paths Through Alabama, and Houses by the Side of the Road," by Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, Alabama, 1929;

"Little Journeys," by Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, Alabama, 1930;

"Mile Stones," by Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, Alabama, 1931;

"Lillies, Lions, and Bagpipes," by Peter A. Brannon, Montgomery, Alabama, 1934.

See also:

"The Buyler Road," by Peter A. Brannon, in the "Alabama Highways," Vol. 2, No. 12, March, 1927;

"Three Notch Road," by Peter A. Brannon, in the "Alabama Highways," Vol. 1, No. 4, July, 1927;

"The Federal Road," by Peter A. Brannon, in the "Alabama Highways," Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1927, and numerous references to early travel to be found in "Through the Years" stories by Peter A. Brannon in the "Montgomery Advertiser" from 1931 to date.

See also:

"Memorandum Taken on My Tour to Pensacola, Commencing the 15, April, 1819," by Thomas Stocks, in the "Monthly Bulletin" issued by the Alabama Department of Archives and History, Vol. 2, No. 3, September, 1925.

See also:

"Early Taverns in America," by Elise Lathrop, 1936 edition (data furnished by Peter A. Brannon);

Journals of Levasseur; Count Saxe-Weimer; Capt. Basil Hall; Adam Hodgson, 1820; James Stuart, 1830; Tyrone Power; Sol Smith, the Comedian; and Lorenzo Dow; United States Treaties; Reports of Military Commands, etc., etc., mentioned Stopping Places.

General Thomas Woodward's "Reminiscences," Blue's "History of Montgomery," Mrs. Fry's "Memories of Old Cahaba," Hamilton's Colonial Mobile," and such publications give the early history of the locations, wherein is set out pertinent references to the original places of accommodation.

BUTLER COUNTY, ALABAMA

A list of voters at an election held at Fort Dale on the first Monday in August in the year 1820, for Sheriff for the county of Butler. Original on file with Election Returns of Butler County 1820, in Department of Archives and History.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. John Bolling | 30. Webster Gilbert |
| 2. Andrew J. Perry | 31. Hillary Herbert |
| 3. David Williams | 32. William Rotton |
| 4. James Dunklin | 33. Samuel Williams |
| 5. Richard Rengold | 34. Calvin Leonard |
| 6. John A. C. Jones | 35. Par Hutchinson |
| 7. Daniel Safford | 36. George Thigpen |
| 8. Robert Black | 37. George Harrison |
| 9. Daniel Paine | 38. Isaac Cook |
| 10. John Davis | 39. John Graydon |
| 11. Samuel Paine | 40. William Collins |
| 12. William Banks | 41. Archilaus Dickinson |
| 13. John Heaton | 42. Taliaffero Livingston |
| 14. John Paine | 43. Jonathan Harrison |
| 15. Heram Davison | 44. Reuben Tally |
| 16. Ervine McDaniel | 45. Ward Taylor |
| 17. George Tillman | 46. Benjamin Dulaney |
| 18. John Pierce | 47. Abraham Pivy |
| 19. Grant Safford | 48. James Craig |
| 20. John Williams | 49. William Lee |
| 21. Charles Cook | 50. William Graydon |
| 22. John Tensley | 51. Thomas Herbert |
| 23. Henry Cook | 52. Micajah Wade |
| 24. Frederick Jolly | 53. James Wallace |
| 25. William Reid | 54. Nathan Cook |
| 26. King Harrison | 55. Ephraim Palmer |
| 27. Levi Harrison | 56. Elisha Ward |
| 28. Elijah Mannis | 57. James O. K. Garrett |
| 29. Simeon Easterwood | 58. Charles Davenport |

A statement of the polls of an election held at Fort Dale on the first Monday in August in the year 1820, for Sheriff of Butler County.

State of Alabama) We the undersigned managers do hereby certi-
Butler County) fy the within to be a true list of voters and the

above a true statement of the polls taken at an election held on the first Monday in August in the year 1820, at Fort Dale for Sheriff of said county and that the accompanying certificate was made of an election held at the house of Jesse Womack of Fort Bibb by the managers whose names are therein to subscribed from which it plainly appears that Jesse Womack is duly elected. Witness our hand and seal the 8th. day of August in the year 1820.

James Wallace

Micajah Wade

William Lee

PLANTERS HOTEL, MONTGOMERY

There is nothing of record in Montgomery Probate Office to show the exact date of the erection of the Planters Hotel, but a Mortgage made in 1836 by Pierce and Taylor to Abner McGee describes the property as "the land occupied by the Planters Hotel." This Mortgage was foreclosed in 1847 and William Taylor became the owner. He immediately transferred to the Planters Hotel Company a corporation. This was later succeeded by the Montgomery Hotel Company, the present owners of the land and buildings.

The legal description of this property is;

Lot 5, Square 13, East Alabama, located at Northwest corner of Montgomery and Commerce Streets. Having a frontage of 100 ft., on Commerce by a depth of 150 ft., on Montgomery Street.

(Clyde E. Wilson, Abstractor)

